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BELLEVILLE, C. W.

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The Intelligencer,

OF BELLEVILLE, AND VICTORIA GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Let there be harmony in things essential, Liberality in things not essential, Charity in all.

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Advertisements for insertion must be delivered by 12 o'clock on Tuesday, to insure their appearance.

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JOB PRINTING of all descriptions, executed to order.

1849.

NEW GOODS.

ALEX. STEWART

Respectfully intimates to his customers, and the Public generally that on the opening of navigation he will receive direct from the

BRITISH MARKETS,

VIA NEW YORK

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of the most Fashionable Styles OF DRESSES, SHAWLS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, *AND LACES.*

BELLEVILLE, 20th March, 1849.

JOHN H. JOHNS,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

A FEW doors below the Corner of Bridge and Front Streets, and nearly opposite the

MONTREAL BANK,

Where may be found a large and superior assortment of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, and other article in his line, of a quality not to be surpassed, and which will be sold very cheap for cash or approved credit.

Most kinds of Produce taken in payment.

Belleville, March 7th, 1849.

LEWIS WALLBRIDGE,

AGENT

For the Canada Life Assurance

COMPANY.

BELLEVILLE.

Messrs. W. and J. G. FitzGibbon

Barristers & Attornies at Law,

CONVEYANCERS, &c. &c. &c.

BELLEVILLE CANADA WEST.

WILLIAM FITZGIBBON.
J. GERALD FITZGIBBON.

ROBERT WALLIS.

UNDERTAKER,

Nearly opposite Dafoe's Stone House.

PINNACLE STREET.

BELLEVILLE, CANADA WEST.

REHFISCH'S

LATE

BROWN'S HOTEL,

CORNER OF PINNICAL AND BRIDGE STREETS.

Belleville, C. W.

33tf By MEIER REHFISCH.

CHARLES L. COLEMAN.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY,

CONVEYANCER, &c. &c. &c.

BELLEVILLE.

Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Mr. Roy's Store.

Belleville 29th August 1845.

MESSRS. HENDERSON & O'REILLY,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, AND

BANKRUPTCY,

CONVEYANCER & LAND AGENT.

OFFICE

VICTORIA BUILDINGS.

Entrance one door north of the Store o. Alex. Jood.

Belleville, Sept. 8th, 1847. 37.

MR. JOHN O'HARE,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY,

CONVEYANCER, LAND AGENT.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

BELLEVILLE CANADA WEST.

Office in 2nd Story of the Victoria Buildings.

FRESH FRUITS.

GRAPES, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Sicily Lemons, Candid Citron, Orange and Lemon peel, &c., &c.,

J. BLACKLOCK.

SUGAR.

REFINED Loaf, Crushed Loaf, Bastard Crushed, Muscovado, &c.

J. BLACKLOCK.

MINUTES

Of the Municipal Council Continued.

Your Committee have had under their consideration the Treasurer's Report and account, duly audited, Shewing a balance in his hands, of £583 which together with the accounts yet to be collected, will be appropriated to the liquidation of the Debt due on the Court House, which in the opinion of your Committee will be thus reduced to about £500.

Your Committee must regret with the Treasurer, the want of an efficient system of assessment, by which Assessors will be compelled to discharge their duties, and they further find the statement made by the Warden at the opening of this Sessions as to the falling off in the amount of property assessed, confirmed by the Treasurer's Report.

[illegible] the fund levied for the administration of justice for one year, should [illegible] expended, be appropriated for the expences of that service, for the year for which it is levied, but the Committee are of opinion, that all monies refunded by the Government should be placed exclusively to the credit of the District Council. Your Committee however, thank the Treasurer for meeting the orders of the Council as he has done, and merely offer the above remark, to relieve the Treasurer from any unnecessary explanations to individuals.

Your Committee further recommend that in all cases where they will be accepted, the Warden and Treasurer be authorised to issue the Debentures of this District, for any liabilities incurred by an order of the District Council; and that they be governed in their period of payments, by the liabilities already at the time entered into.

Your Committee feel that until the taxes of 1849 come in, the Treasurer will not be able to meet any of the Orders yet remaining due, but they feel that the Council would not be warranted in levying a tax this year, when from the taxes already levied, about £1000, may be relied upon to defray a portion of your Debt, to wit: £500 from the District Debt fund, and at least £600 which will probably be refunded by the Government upon the Administration of Justice.

Your Committee state the District Liabilities thus:—

The District Debt for Court House and Gaol,		£ 1115 0 0
Debentures issued by the Council,		678 0 0
Contract for Caton's Bridge,		170 0 0
Remaining due on orders of Council,		550 0 0
		£ 5523 0 0

They state the assets thus:—

Balance of Collections to be applied from Taxes of 1848,	£ 625 0 0	
Refunded Administration of Justice for 1848, yet to come about,	250 0 0	
Surplus of extra tax for 1849,	500 0 0	
[illegible] tion of Justice for 1849,—about		600 0 0
Wild Land and other miscellaneous sources of Revenue.	200 0 0	
		£ 2175 0 0
		£ 343 0 0

And your Committee cannot regard this a very depressed state of your finances, when it is taken into consideration that no special tax is to be levied to produce this state of affairs. But your Committee cannot help but remark, that had an honest assessment of the property within the District been given in since we have been seperated from the Midland District, that the Court House Debt would have been discharged at least two years since, and the District would have been in the enjoyment of this Tax for Roads and Bridges.

Your Committee have not taken into consideration, as an early asset the Debt due by the Estate of the late Treasurer, from the fact of the period allowed for payment, which your Committee hope the parties will still accept, and avoid the disagreeable necessity of a Law Suit. Your Committee learn from the Warden, that he has given orders for the prosecution of the Bonds.

Your Committee further recommend, that the Treasurer's Report be printed with the Minutes of the proceedings of this Council.

Your Committee regret that there has been so much remissness on the part of the Collectors for the years 1847 and 1848, and suggest that the Warden and Treasurer take such steps to procure the early close of such returns now remaining open as they may deem adviseable.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HART.
Chairman.

Note.—Since the drafting of the Report, it is found that the expenses incidental upon the collection of the Tax to the amount of about £200, will be deducted from this amount, and will increase the balance ascertained at the expiration of 1849, to a similar amount.

Ordered that the Report be adopted.

Moved by Mr. Canniff, seconded by Mr. Smith, and

Resolved, that the Council having entered into engagements which will require the available resources of the District for four years, cannot hold out to parties undertaking any of the smaller works ordered this Session, any certainty of being able to meet any claims on their account, at an earlier date.

Mr. Canniff introduced a By Law to provide for the assessment of School section No. 4 in Thurlow for the erection of a School House.

Moved by Mr. Canniff, seconded by Mr. McDonnell that the Council resolve itself into a Committee of the on said By-Law.—Carried.

Mr. Canniff in the chair.

The Committee rose and reported said By Law.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Ordered that the said By Law be read a third time and passed, and that the Warden sign the same.

Moved by Mr. Huffman, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson of Sidney.

That the District Surveyor be authorised to Advertize for tenders for the construction of Frankford Bridge, and that the Warden be authorized to enter into contracts for the same in accordance with the By Law of the Council.

Ordered that Tenders for the printing of the Council for the ensuing year be received by the Clerk until the seventh of March next, and that Messrs. Benjamin and Canniff do open and decide upon the same.

Ordered that 500 copies of the Minutes of the Council be in future published for distribution.

Moved by Mr Huffman, seconded by Mr Johns that Francis McAnnany be auditor for the ensuing year.—Carried.

His hon. the Warden stated to the Council, that he had nominated James Ross as auditor for the same period.

The Council adjourned.

No. 48.

By Law for the construction of a Road from the Eastern limits of Tyendenaga to Belleville, and for other purposes.

Whereas it is expedient to extend the Provisions of By Law Number 41, and to provide for the construction of a Road through Tyendinaga and Thurlow, to the town of Belleville.

Be it therefore enected, by the District Council of the District of Victoria, in Sessions Assembled, at the Town of Belleville, in the said District, that the said Road shall run in the following directions, that is to say:—along the slash Road in the first concession of the Township of Tyendenaga from its Eastern limits, to the Western line of the Township of Tyendenaga to the second concession [illegible] sion of Thurlow to the limits of the Town of Belleville, upon the route now travelled.

And be it further enected, that the contracts for said Road shall be subject to all the provisions of the said recetied By Law, and shall be subject to all the conditions thereof, Provided always that the contract for the same shall include the Bridge to be erected across Salmon River.

And be it further enected, that section No. 4 of By-Law 41, be reported, & that the contracts for any Section of the Roads provided for in said By-Law, or under this By Law shall not be given at less distances than five miles.

And be it further enected, that section Eight of By Law Number 41, be so amended, as to place the following words after the words "the District Surveyor," in the first line of the Printed copy of the said Eighth section of said By Law Number 41, namley with the advice and consent of the Warden and Messrs. Parker, McTaggart, Archibald, and Canniff.

Council Chamber 10th Feby. 1849.

No. 49.

By Law to provide for the assessment of the several School Sections therein named, for the erection of School Houses in said Sections.

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the assessment of certain School Sections, for the erection of School Houses.

Be it therefore enected, by the District Council of the District of Victoria in Sessions Assembled at the Town of Belleville, in the said District, that the sum of Ten pounds three shillings and nine pence, over and above all charges and expenses per levying or collecting be levied and collected on the Inhabitants of School Section Number Two in the Township of Marmora, for the present year, to pay the balance due for erecting a School House in the said Section.

And be it enected that the sum of Forty pounds, over and above all expenses for levying and collecting the same, be levied and collected of the Inhabitants of School Section Number Four in the Township of Rawdon, to pay for the erection of a School House in said Section.

And be it enected, that the sum of Thirteen pounds, over and above all expenses for levying and collecting the same be levied and collected on School Section Number Twenty four in the Township of Rawdon and Sidney, to pay for the erection of a School House in said Section.

And be it enected, that the sum of Fifty pounds, over and above all expenses for levying and collecting the same, be levied and collected upon the Inhabitants of School Section Number Eleven in the Township of Thurlow, for the purpose of Building a School House in said Section.

And be it enected, that the said Several Assessments shall be subject to the several provinces of Sections Two, Three, and Four of By Law chapter 39, of February Sessions 1847.

Council Chamber 10th Feby. 1849.

No. 50.

By Law to authorise the Council to require the District Superintendant of Common Schools to give security, for the due performance of his duty and for other purposes.

Whereas it is expedient to provide means to secure the proper application of the common School Funds of this District.

Be it therefore enected, by the District Council of the District of Victoria, in Sessions Assembled at the Town of Belleville in the said District, that the District Superintendant of Common Schools, who shall be elected by the District Council, shall before he enters on the duty of his Office, give Security for the safe keeping and the lawful application of all monies which have or may come into his hands, by virtue of any enactment of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, or any By Laws of the District Council, and such security shall be, by such Superintendant in the sum of Fourteen Hundred pounds, and Two sufficient securities, to be approved of by the said Council, in the sum of Seven Hundred pounds each.

And be it further enected, that the salary of the County Superintendant of Common Schools be Seventy pounds per annum, and that the order of Sessions of last October be repealed so far as regards the amount of said Superintendants Salary.

Council Chamber 10th Feby. 1849.

No. 51.

By Law for the Recostruction of a Bridge across Beaver Creek.

Whereas it is essential to reconstruct the Bridge across Beaver Creek in the Township of Marmora.

Be it therefore enected by the District Council of the District of Victoria in Session Assembled at the Town of Belleville, in the said District, and it is hereby enected by the same, that the District Surveyor be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to prepare a plan, specifications and Estimate for the reconstruction of a Bridge across Beaver Creek, in the Township of Marmora,

And be it further enected, that the Warden of the District be authorised, and that he is hereby authorised to receive tenders, and enter into contracts for the reconstruction of said Bridge, payable in Debentures at Two years, provided the sum does not exceed the Estimate of the District Surveyor.

Council Chamber 10th Feby. 1849.

No. 52.

By Law to provide for the levying a Tax for common School purposes for the year 1849.

Whereas it is necessary that there be raised, levied and collected within the District of Victoria for the year 1849, a sum of money for common School purposes.

Be it therefore enacted, by the District Council of the District of Victoria in Sessions Assembled at the Town of Belleville, in the [illegible] rateable property upon the several Assessment Rolls of the different Townships of the District, for the year One thousand eight hundred & forty nine, the sum of Three farthings on the pound, for the purposes of raising an amount at least equal to the Government appropriation for the said year.

And be it enacted that the said assessment shall be made in the same manner, and subject to the same condition, as contained in By Law Number 33 for levying a School Tax for the year One thousand eight hundred and forty seven.

Council Chamber 12th Feby. 1849.

No. 53.

By Law to provide for the reconstruction of the Bridge over the River Trent at Frankford. and for other purposes.

Whereas it is essential to provide for the reconstruction of the Bridge across the River Trent at Frankford,

Be it therefore enacted, by the Warden and District Council of the District of Victoria in Sessions Assembled at the Town of Belleville, in the said District, that the District Surveyor be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to prepare a plan, specifications and estimate for the reconstruction of a Bridge across the River Trent at Frankford.

And be it enacted, that the Warden of the District be, and he is hereby authorized to receive tenders and enter into contracts for the reconstruction of the same, payable in Debentures of the District, redeemable in three, four, and five years; provided the said tenders do not exceed the amount of the estimate of the District Surveyor.

And be it further enacted that the District Surveyor be directed to prepare plans, Estimates and Specifications for the Bridge at La Salmon River, and that the Warden do [illegible] contracts for the construction of said Bridges; provided the amount tendered for do not exceed the estimate of the District Surveyor, to be paid by Debentures redeemable in two, three, and four years.

And be it enacted, that the District Surveyor proceed to Wymans Bridge in Tyendinaga, and prepare plans, estimates and specifications for the reconstruction of said Bridge, and that the Warden be authorised to receive tenders for the same, payable in debentures redeemable in three and four years; provided the said tenders do not exceed the estimate of the District Surveyor.

Council Chamber, 12th February, 1849.

No. 54.

By-Law to Assess Section Four in Thurlow for the erection of a School House.

Whereas, it is necessary to impose a Tax or Assessment upon School Section number four of Thurlow for the erection of a School House therein,

Be it enacted, by the District Council of the District of Victoria, in Sessions Assembled at the Town of Belleville, in the said District, that there be raised, levied and collected upon the inhabitants of school section number four in the township of Thurlow, over and above all charges and expenses for levying and collecting the same, the sum of fifty pounds upon all rateable property on the Assessment Roll of said Division, for the year 1849, and that the said Assessment shall be subject to all the provisions and conditions of the several assesments levied under by-law No. 39, for levying taxes for school purposes.

Council Chamber, 13th, February, 1849.

The Memorial of the Warden and District Council of the Victoria District,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That they have had under consideration, those portions of a Bill before the present Parliament entituled 'An Act to provide by one general Law, for the erection of Municipal Councils in and for the several counties, cities, townships and villages in Upper Canada," which refer to Townships and Districts generally.

That in the opinion of your Memorialists, the measure contemplated by the Bill, cannot work for the prosperity of the rear or thinly settled townships, nor in many instances in the older ones. They consider the machinery altogether too cumbersome, and are of opinion, that instead of aiding the bill, if it becomes law will put a stop to all internal improvements.

Your Memorialists further Represent that should it be deemed advisable by Parliament to enact the measure, that in the opinion of your Memorialists, it should be left discretionary with the Districts to accept the bill or not, and if the desire to continue working under the Law, at present regulating District Councils, and at the meeting of the District Councils next preceding the period appointed for the contemplated measure to come into operation, the District Councils as now organized, should have power to declare by resolution, whether the new law shall be acted upon or not.

And your Memorialists further represent that should it be deemed advisable by Parliament that the contemplated general law should pass, that provisions ought to be added to put each Township respectively in possession of the fund arising from the tax on Wild Lands in each Township respectively, and the District Treasurer should be directed to pay over the same to the Township Treasurer, after deducting all expences and charges.

Council Chamber, 10th February, A. D. 1849.

The Memorial of the Warden and District Council of the District of Victoria,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That many years since Her Majesty's Government ordered a Survey to be made in order to connect by Canal, the waters of the Bay of Quinte with those of Lake Ontario. That in conformity with such order a Survey was made, and the line of a Canal laid down, designated as the Carrying Place Canal.

The Survey having been made, it was laid [illegible] the payment of the same, as your Memorialists have been informed.

[*Concluded on 4th Page.*]

INDIA.

From the Quebec Mercury.

Indian Despatches arrived in Town by extraordinary Express on Saturday. The news they contain, is most important. On the 22nd January, Moultan, was surrendered, Moolraj and his garrison, to the amount of 3,000, having laid down their arms, and unconditionally surrendered themselves. A great battle was fought on the Jehlum, by the army under Lord Gough, on the 30th December. The Sikhs were defeated, and compelled to retire, with the loss of 12 of their Guns. 3000 of their men were said to have been killed or wounded. Our loss amounted to about 2000, including 30 Officers killed, and fifty wounded. The opposing armies are entrenched within 5 miles of each other. 15,000 men are on their way o reinforce Lord Gough. The rest of India is tranquil.

Gen. Wheeler's troops, about 5,000 strong, were immediately ordered up from Daree, and Jullumber Boabs and the crippled Regiments were ordered back to Lohore, and Rammeghur, where fresh corps were ordered up in their place. The Moultan forces were directed to remove up the right bank of Jehlum on Redavanin Ahan, so soon as the fortress fell. Leaving a garrison of three thousand to occupy the town those amongst them, will form a reinforcement of about 17,000 men. The army under the immediate command of Lord Gough, at present numbers about 20,000.

The Sikhs immediately retired on Runnval, a strong post, on which their right had rested, and here they entrenched themselves. We occupied the ground [illegible] and proceeded also to entrench ourselves, the forces being too much crippled, to attempt more, until reinforcements were received. The action had begun without concert or arrangement. The troops were thrown into the utmost confusion, in the jungle, before we knew anything about the strength or position of the enemy. And when if we had been successful, we had not light enough remaining to complete our victory, and we determined accordingly, to rest till the next morning. About 1 o'clock, as we were preparing to encamp, the Sikhs guns opened upon us, and some of the shot fell close to the Commander-in-Chief, when orders were instantly issued for a general attack, without the slightest concert, enquiry or arrangement, having been made. After a cannonade for about 2 hours, the troops were ordered to charge into the jungle. Campbell's division, found themselves out-numbered, and out-flanked. The various Brigades pushed on with the utmost gallantry, through brush-wood and broken ground, and in the face of a murderous fire of ball, grape, and musquetry, they reached the enemy. Batteries were spiked in all directions; but in no single instance, were the troops able to maintain the position they had won. Volleys of musquetry were fired on them from front and flank, and occasionally from the rear. The enemy were closely hid in the jungle, or covered by entrenchments, and could not be expelled. The gallant Pennycuick's brigade were forcing too far forward, and was moreover unsupported by artillery. It had just stormed a battery on the summit of an eminence, in the ascent of which, the men became exhausted, and out of breath. The Guns were being spiked, when a terrific fire of musquetry was opened by some Sikh regiments concealed close by, and the troops were compelled to retire. Brigadier Pennycuick fell foremost in the fight, and the 24th Foot had 13 Officers and 218 men killed upon the spot, and 10 Officers and 244 men were more or less wounded. The 30th infantry, had 12 Officers and 266 men killed and wounded.

On the right, a squadron of the 30th Dragoons, and the entire 5th light Cavalry, were ordered to charge. The Dragoons cut their way through the enemy and back again. The Cavalry gave way. On the left, the cavalry brigade under Col. Pope, who was mortally wounded, misapprehended the orders given them. The 14th Dragoons retired precipitating through the horse Artillery, upsetting the waggons and riding over the men. Six guns were consequently captured by the Sikhs; but of the guns two were recovered, and four carried off by the enemy. Seventy-three of the Artillery men with Major Christie, were cut down at their guns. Evening separated the combitants; and each party seemed willing to withdraw from the battle field—they bivoucked near the scene of action. From 30 to 40 Sikhs guns had at one time or other been in our hands—we were only able to carry 12 of the field—the rest were removed in the course of the night by the enemy, by whom the spikes were withdrawn. Two Regiments lost both of their colours—three lost one each. Twenty-six European Officers, and 731 men had deen killed or died of their wounds. Sixty-six Officers, and 1,446 men were wounded. The casualty list in all, amounts to 2,207.

Attack has in the mean while fallen. The Affghan garrison having opened the gates to their countrymen, who, on being admitted, committed the grossest outrages on the inhabitants.

The Affagans are in force betwixt Jumrood and the Indus; they had not yet declared themselves on either side; but Dost Mahomed is said to be in close communion with Chutter Singk. The fidelity of the Janoo troops, under Col. Steenback, is said to be much too doubtful to make it desirable for us to have them near us. B. Wheeler has been employed during the month, in putting down some disturbances in Duad.

It has been found that the capture of the city of Moulton on the 2nd January, in no way improved our prospects of obtaining possession of the citidal. Arrangements were made to approach it by regular [illegible] and a furious [illegible] ved to the 18th.

The walls seem incapable of being breached by ordnance, and mining was resorted to. On the 18th 3 mines were exploded, and the counterscarp blown into the ditch. A shaft was then sunk under the trench, and a battery driven towards the wall, one battery near the Town considerable higher than the Citidal itself, another was moved close to the wall, and here 18 and 24 pounders were cmplyed incessantly in battering, while 8 inch Hwitzers discharged shells into the wall, which buried themselves into the mud, and bored a work of which it was constructed, and exploded like mines tearing vast masses away with them.

The most singular of all our blunders, was that of omiting to invest Moulton till the 15th. Moolraj having until this date had free access to the country outside. 2 breaches had been effected by the 21st, and the 22nd, had been appointed by Gen. Whish, as the day on which the post was to be stormed. Moolraj had repeatedly offered to surrender on condition that his life should be spared. The answer invariably returned was, that nothing but unconditional surrender would satisfy us. He was given till the day above mentioned to accede to our terms, or stand by the consequences of refusing. On the morning of that day the troops formed for an assault, when Moolraj lost his courage and surrendered himself.

Lieutenant Hubbard remains a prisoner in the hands of Chutter Singk.

Capt. Abbot still maintains himself in the Havarah country.

Hincks' Dodge Exposed!

From the London (U. C.) Times, 23rd March.

The Rebel-paying Ministry, having been [illegible] their arguments, for defraying the losses of French traitors, are at length obliged to fall back on the miserable subterfuge of grounding the apology for their conduct on the example of their opponents. And what is the proof of this example? A LIE.

At the third reading of Mr. Lafontaine's Bill, on Thursday, 8th March,

Mr. Hincks moved an address to His Excellency, praying him to send down a copy of the report of the Commissioners in Upper Canada of the claim for Rebellion Losses paid in the county of Oxford.

Sir Allan McNab—What will be the result of it?

Mr. Hincks—The result would be, to show that some of the most active rebels in the county of Oxford—men who had been tried and convicted for high treason—were paid by the loyal commissioners appointed by a Conservative Government. (Loud cheers.) Those commissioners were all, of course, eminently loyal—Col. Harris, Mr. Ingersoll, one of the strongest Conservatives in the county, and Mr Rollo Hunter, also a strong Conservative, and formerly a representative of the county. And yet they supported the claim of Lieut. Gen. Duncombe, of the Rebel forces, who had been obliged to fly the country, and on his return made claim for £500, which was ordered to be paid, as he could affirm, having seen the receipt. (Loud cheers.) He could name numbers of others—men prominently engaged in the rebellion—who had their claims paid.—There was Hagerman of Norwich, a notorious rebel, and John Tooke, who had been convicted of high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, (hear), but the sentence having been commuted to banishment, returned to the country after the amnesty had been proclaimed, and setting up a claim for his property that had been destroyed, was paid by the loyal commissioners. (Cheers.) There were only two or three cases, but he could mention dozens of similar cases, to show that men whom the hon. and gallant knight knew to be active rebels, were paid. He mentioned these facts to explain the reason why he desired the papers to be laid on the table.

We extract these statements of Mr. Hincks from the Parliamentary reports of his own organ, the Montreal *Pilot*, and find them transferred with a flourish of trumpets to the columns of all the Reform newspapers. In some Conservative journals the report is slightly varied, giving the name of Eliakim Malcolm for that of Duncombe, and the name of Dr. Cooke for that of John Tooke. In some also, the claims of Elisha Hall are included, as having been paid. But in all, without exception, the remarks of Mr. Hincks are quoted, as directly charging the Conservative commissioners of Oxford with having paid large sums of money to the most notorious and most active of the Upper Canada insurgents, for losses sustained in the rebellion by the destruction of their property &c.

Now, what would become of the vain-glorious triumph of the Radical press in the matter if on investigation, it should be found that there were not one word of truth in the whole statement? And what would be thought of Mr Hincks, the (*honourable*) Inspector General, if it could be proved in relation to this affair, that he had stood up in the house with a bold front and enunciated, for the sole purpose of a short-lived deception, the most wicked and gratuit-

ous falsehoods? Well, we confidently declare and shall presently make good the assertion that the whole of Mr. Hincks's statements in reference to the payment of rebel losses in Oxford *was a mean and villainous* FABRICATION *from beginning to end.*

When The report of these payments in the Montreal papers first came under our observation, we were not a little staggered and chagrined to think that any person respecting the Conservative party, either in the Cabinet of that day, or on the Oxford Commission, should have acted so inconsistently. A short reflection, however, made us sceptical of the fact. It all rested on the *ipse dixit* of Hincks and why might it not (we opined) be one of his artful dodges? Having Mr Harris' office in sight, (the Chairman of the Oxford Commission,) we determined, at all events, to walk up at once and know the rights of it.

Our first inquiry was, if *Lieutenant General* Duncombe, of the Rebel forces, had preferred, and been paid, a claim for losses to the amount of £500. Mr. Harris assured us that Dr. Duncombe, (the party alluded to) had *never presented any claim whatever!* We then enquired if Eliakim Malcolm had been allowed this large compensation. Mr. Harris referred to his books, and pointed out that the individual in question had put in a claim for £37 16s. 3d. for property destroyed, and had been paid by the Commissioners £10 *for billeting and supplying necessaries to troops.* In glancing over Malcolm's bill of *lost property,* made out and signed by himself, we noticed [illegible] of the French Revolution a copy of Gifford's Lawyer, a pocket Conveyancer, and Provincial Justice. The other items comprised a mare, hogs, sheep, geese, turkeys, fowls, brass kettle, iron pot, tin pail, and such like; not a farthing of which was allowed. Our next enquiry embraced David Haggerman, of Norwick (Mr. Hincks' "notorious rebel;") and he, we found, had entered a claim of £83 13s. 9d., and had been allowed £31 10s 10d., for quartering the Gore Cavalry, supplying forage for horses, and food for men; for value of mare taken for the transportation of baggage, and four months' hire of another mare. Not a copper was paid for *losses.* John Tooke then invited our scrutiny, "who had been convicted of high treason, and sentenced to be hanged; who, setting up a claim for his property destroyed was paid by 'the loyal commissioners.'"— This claim turned out to be all fudge, no such name or person appearing on the list of claimants? Supposing it possible that Dr. Cook might be the party intended, we turned to his claim and found it amounted to £42 2s. 3d., and that he had been paid £22 18s. 9d., for victualling Colonial Macnab's and Colonel Askin's Volunteers, and for a horse supplied to Her Majesty's service: not a fraction *for "property destroyed," or losses of any kind admitted.*

Not having hitherto, in our search, met with any claim or entry that was calculated to give the faintest color of justification to Mr. Hincks' charge against the "Conservative" Commissioners, we thought of the redoubtable Elisha Hall, whose name, with those of the other patriotic worthies, had figured in the debate.— In tracing down the columns, we at length discovered that Elisha Hall had put in the enormous claim of £554 15s. 6d., "for losses and injuries sustained on account of the rebellion," and that the Commissioners had paid him only £26 4s. 7d. for the use of his house and for supplies furnished to the [illegible] to the fyled account written by himself, and bearing his own signature, we found, besides provisions, &c., supplied to troops, the following items of *rebellion losses:*—1 set double harness, cutter, 5 fat sheep, 7 turkeys, 1 cow, 1 pepper mill, 2 barrels, 40 hens, breaking open two doors, splitting open 1 chest, 1 horse in a measure spoiled, 1 well cord, 1 carving knife, 1 vest, ½lb. thread, exhibiting with charge for provisions, the total of £54 15s. 6d. In support of the separate charge of £500, for injuries sustained, loss of time, &c. Mr Hall gives the Commissioners a page of his autobiography, which is really so graphic in style, so amusing in character, and altogether so unique as a rebellion relic, that we cannot forbear laying it before our readers. Moreover, as the gentleman in question has been appointed by the present Ministry to a responsible office under government, and his *fitness* is a matter of public importance, we shall dispense with the ordinary emendat one of the press, and exhibit the document as we find it, *verbatim et literatim.*

After enumerating his losses by property destroyed, as before described, by Mr. Hall goes on to say:—

"The above is articles taken, but as regards injuries sustained on account of the rebellion I feel that, that is only a drop in the bucket as it ware. I was arrested (I have always thought vindictivly) I was then and their abused in this way, one Caslett said to Capt Graham, what will we do with him, will we throw him on a slead and cart him off, or shoot the dam cus whare he lays, the Capt said not a word but suffered the abuse to pass without a reprimand. I, at the time was unable to move on account of a fall which I had received a few days previous, I then resolved to make my escape if possible and after a time [illegible] so, with the full intention of coming forward at court at London and giving my self up and stand trial,—accordingly I staid in the provence during the winter and when court came my friends ware in court to see how all went and when Mr Latimer was put on his trial, Mr. Lawrison was called as a witness, when Mr Latimer objected to his giving evidence against him, the court then enquired why—when Latimer said because My Lord he has been wilful militiously and knowing guilty of corrupt purgers in two and twenty instances before, your Lordship will allow me to call the persons whose names I have on that piece of paper, holding up a piece of paper to the court, I will satisfy your Lordship that my assertion correct, my friends then advised me to leave the country, that there ware men in and about Woodstock that would sware anything to destroy me —under these circumstances I left the prvince and was absent about two years, during which time, or immediately after my escape from imprisonment, 4 of my Crs, saddled me with large bills of costs, which inevitably would not been done had it not been for the rebellion,—some of them have repeatedly told me that it was publicly promulgated that my property would be confiscated and if they did not prosecute immediately they would loose their claim,—one mans claim against me was £20 0 per for which I now have the sherifs receipts for £76-17 6 anothers claim was £10 6 0—anothers claim was £17 5 0—and the other was £13-5 0—all of which I had ample means to arrange without any difficulty—so you will see that the whole amount is about £60—and in one suit the costs amounts to nearly that Sum, In addition to this I had a mill about ready to raise and another building 50 feet long by 20 framed ready to raise which latter frame was compleatly destroid by layin, and the mill so much injured that some of the timbers became useless three years after when it was raised, my business, all as it war stopped—and if the clause in your notice whare in it mentions injury reaches my case I feel that £500 would not make me good besides the amount first mentioned by items which

is	£54	16	6
with the sum above	500	0	0
	£554	16	0

ELISHA HALL."

Besides this modest demand of £500, which Mr. Hall says would not suffice to make him good," (query, a good subject?) a John Eddy claims £100 for loss of time and injuries sustained during imprisonment; and at least a dozen such claims of notorious rebels (as Mr. Hincks calls them) stand recorded on the Commissioners' books, *not a rap of which was ever paid.* The full amount claimed in Oxford was £3,004 10s 1d. The amount disbursed was £184 2s 2d. And we defy Mr Hincks or any of his satellites to show that any portion of this sum, small or large, was actually paid to persons implicated in the rebellion, *for losses or injuries sustained in consequence thereof.* The trifling sums allowed to such parties were, properly speaking, for military expenses, and not for rebellion losses; and they were such as one country carrying on war with another would assuredly have defrayed.

What Mr Hincks and his party expected to gain by the barefaced fabrication, or how they will attempt to *dodge* out of it, are points not within the scope of any straightforward calculation to determine. The Earl of Chatham is said, on one occasion, to have stood up in his place in the House of Commons, and to have made an assertion which he knew to be false.* On the following night he corrected it; but the statement, meanwhile, went before the country and accomplished the object for which the deception had been practised. Does Mr Hincks expect to distinguish himself by imitating the bad deeds of great men?

But what have we to do with the precedents of other Ministers?—the point at issue—the payment of the French rebels clams—is justifiable or not on its own merits. It is not a party, but a national question; and the enquiry before the country is, whether the procedure be right or wrong. All the rebels in Oxford, and all those in Lower Canada, too, must have been paid by Conservatives without disturbing the position assumed by sober and thinking people—that men who suffer loss in the act of rebellion have no just claim to compensation. Reformers (as they have often been told) came into power, not to find excuses for bad deeds in the errors of their predecessors, but to correct what they found was wrong, and to do what was right; and when they stand up and convict their opponents of corrupt practices, they should be willing and prepared to show that they were about to adopt the opposite course.

MR. MASSON'S LETTER.

Mr. Masson, *a Custom House Officer,* and one of the rebels who were transported to Bermuda, has addressed a letter to the *Pilot* and afforded occasion to that journal for a homily on "Tory duplicity." Mr. Masson stated that after the issue of the [illegible] who had sufferd losses during the rebellion to present their claims to the Commissioners, he had an interview with Lord Metcalfe, and in alluding to his own losses, was advised, nay pressed by that nobleman to submit a claim for compensation to the Commissioners. There is an old adage to the following effect—"a liar has need of a good memory"—and never was its truth better exemplified than in the present instance. A reference to *known facts* proves that Mr Masson's statement is a tissue of falsehoods. We cut the following from the Montreal *Courier:*—

In the first place, Mr Badgley was not a member of the administration till Aprsl, 1847

In the second place, it is impossible that Mr. Masson could have had any conversation with Lord Metcalfe, "*after the Official Notice to fyle claims had appeared,*" because the Official Notice did not appear till the 3d of January 1846, and it happens that Lord Metcalfe left the Province on the 26th of November 1845.

The Commission appointing Mr Dionne and others to enquire into the losses of the *loyal* inhabitants is dated 24th November was not issued, however, till after Lord Metcalfe had left the Province, which, as we said, was the 26th. Mr. Masson could not have seen his Lordship on that or any other business for many days before his Lordship's departure, insomuch as he was confined by severe illness at Monklands. Though the Commission is dated 24th November, 1845, the Commissions were not *Gazetted* until the 12th of December, and the Secretary's letter, notifying them of their appointment, is dated that day.

The notice to appear and fyle claims is dated December 22, 1845, and did not appear in the *Official Gazette* till January 3, 1846.

Now what will our readers think of the statement of Mr Masson? One thing is clear, that he must be a most ingenious gentleman, for he has given us details of his conversation with Lord Metcalfe which would do credit to a first-rate novelist. We should think Mr Masson's Ministerial friends will not be much obliged to him.—*News.*

REBELLION LOSSES.

From the Montreal Courier.

The following is the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the plunder of the loyal of Canada, for the purpose of rewarding traitors and murderers. We commend it to the special notice of our countrymen; it proves that in the Upper, as in the Lower House of our Representatives, there are men who shrink not from their duty to the country, and in due time they will have their reward. A packed majority, and one purposely packed, has done this infamy in the one Chamber, and in the other the same vile end has been attained by a majority, many of whom had complicity in the Rebellion. The insult will never be forgotten nor forgiven, and we tell those who have perpetrated it, in the words addressed by the Roman Posthumius to the Senate of Tarentum, when his gown was defiled in their presence by a buffoon, "Men of Terentum, it will take not a little blood to wash this gown!" Men of Canada, of British origin, no sleep to the eyes, no slumber to the eyelids, until you have avenged this most atrocious, this most unparalleled insult!!

DISSENTIENT.

1. Because this Bill, having for its object the indemnification of parties whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion of 1837-'8, fails in one important point—inasmuch as it does not establish a clear line of distinction between such as, did at that unhappy period, remained steadfast in their allegiance, and those who either rose in open revolt, or were engaged in treasonable practices, with a view to the subversion of the Queen's rightful sway in Canada.

Considering the material defect of the Bill, in connexion with the specific sum to be raised by Debentures under its authority, and the Reports of former Commissioners upon the indemnification for losses sustained in Lower Canada, we think ourselves warranted in presuming that all who are not specially excepted in the Bill may seek indemnity from the Board of Commissioners about to be formed, and be entitled to receive it, and that the claimants who proved faithful at the trying moment of insurrection are to be mixed up and confounded with the mass of disaffected persons, whose loss of property was the result of their own wicked, though vain, endeavours to effect a violent change in the Government of this country.

The claims of the former class of sufferers are assuredly just, and will merit compensation, so long as it is found to be obligatory on subjects to bear true allegiance, and aid in maintaining the public peace. The claims of the latter class are, on the other hand, clearly unjust, and ought to be regarded as undeserving of Legislative countenance or sympathy, so long as the act of Rebellion shall [illegible] its old place in the calendar of crime.

To afford compensation [illegible] or approval [illegible] ter description, as the provisions [illegible] appear to authorise, is a proceeding which we consider repugnant to sound principles of policy, and justice, injurious to public morals, and calculated to weaken throughout the land, that salutary respect for law and order, that reverence for the constitutional authority of the Monarch, and that natural abhorrence of enormous crimes, which it is not less the interest than the sacred duty of a wise Legislature to sustain and cherish.

2. Because upon questions of a grave and unusual nature, having, like the present, an obvious bearing upon the solemn relations which exist between Subjects and their Sovereign, it is reasonable to expect, either in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session, or by subsequent Message, information of the grounds upon which their introduction may have been approved and recommended by the Imperial Government—and in the absence of all such information on this extraordinary occasion, it is impossible for us to conceive that the Queen would see fit to recommend to her Canadian Parliament the adoption of a measure manifestly so objectionable in its principles, and so offensive to a great body of Her Majesty's loyal Colonists, as the compensation of losses, suffered by the insurgents of 1837 and 1838, from the Public Funds of the Province.

3. Because the strong remonstrances made against the passing of this Bill from various parts of the Province demand the respectful consideration of this House, and show the importance of providing most distinctly and unequivocally that no person actually engaged in the late Rebellion should be entitled to indemnity at the hands of the proposed Commissioners.

4.—Because the burden of satisfying the claims sanctioned by this Bill is to be placed [illegible] United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which is unjust with respect to the former Province, inasmuch as the losses of the Loyalists, by the Rebellion in Upper Canada, were provided for by the tax on Tavern Licenses, in accordance with the law which surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in both parts of Canada, while in Lower Canada the same Fund was placed at the disposal of the Municipalities, (without any charge or deduction,) from the passage of the Act.

Hence, it appears that Upper Canada will be unequally dealt with by the Bill, in being compelled, after satisfying its own just claimants from its own local funds, to bear also a proportion of the charge of indemnifying Lower Canada claimants, out of the Common Revenue of the United Province.

5.—Because a measure so contrary to historical precedent, and adverse to the traditional recollections of those who value settled institutions, as we apprehend the present measure to be, should not be affirmed by the Council whose members have been summoned to aid and assist Her Majesty in all that may concern the "state and defence of the Province," for we feel, and are bound to assert, that the State cannot be sustained in its integrity, or defended with constancy, if the Legislature should cease to discriminate between the cases of those who uphold, and those who resist, the laws, of such as are zealous in maintaining public order, and such as are active in their endeavours to subvert it.

Signed PETER MCGILL.
ALEXANDER FRASER.
JNO. MACULAY.
ADAM FERRIE.
GEO. J. GOODHUE.
JAS. GORDON.
WM. WALKER.
T. MC KAY.
PAUL H. KNOWLTON.
HAMPET PINHEY.
J. FERRIER.
R. MATHESON.

For the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Reasons.
R. JONES.

MR. PAPINEAU.

Certain parties are endeavourjng to justify the rewarding of Rebels by the present Ministry, upon the ground that the Conservatives pardoned and paid L. J. Papineau.

"The Conservatives neither pardoned, nor paid Mr. Papineau. The facts are as follows:

"Mr. Papineau was Speaker of the Lower Canada Legislature prior to the Union, and the law gave to the Speaker, the sum of £1000 per annum.

"For some four or five years previous to the Union, the Lower Canada Assembly, refused to legislate—they passed "92 resolutions," and declared they would vote no supplies, nor pass any Act, till they were conceded. This caused all Officers of the Government and Legislature to go unpaid.

"No supplies being granted, the revenue accumulated, and all the public officers were left without their Salaries.

"At length Lord John Russell introduced certain resolutions into the British House of Commons, authorising the Governor General, to put his hands into the public purse, and pay the Public Officers.

"The Lower Canadians, said this act was unconstitutional and they rebelled.

"After some fighting they were put down, and Papineau fled to France.

"During his absence, all the Officers of the Government and of the Legislature, were paid; and he would probably have remained in exile, not only to this day, but to the end of his life, before the Conservative Government, would have solicited him to return.

"That his pardon and return was obtained, by the Baldwin—Lafontaine Government of 1842, and against the wish of Lord Metcalfe, may be seen by reference to Mr. Lafontaine's speech, as published in the Montreal *Pilot* of the 7th of February 1849. We will copy a short extract to prove this.

"Assuming that he (Mr. Lafontaine) had in so doing committed an error, to whom had the benefit of that error accrued? Was it not the hon. member himself who had reaped the benefit of it? Without such an error he (Mr. Papineau) would not to-dy be standing within the wall of that House, to pour forth as he did a torrent of invective against his old political friends; he would still have remained in a land of exile. If, in 1842, they had adopted the system of opposition *a outrance,* so favoured by the hon. member, would they have been in a position to solicit, to urge as they had done, the return of their exiled countrymen to their homes and their families? Had they not formed part of the Administration of 1842, would they have had it in their power to open for the hon member (Mr. Papineau) in particular, the avenues to his native land, by obtaining the requisite permission for his return to the country?—a permission for the obtaining of which, he (Mr. Lafontaine) had not hesitated, before conquering the repeated [illegible] of Sir Charles Metcalfe, to tender his resignation of the high and lucrative offices he then held?"

"Thus then it appears, upon the authority of Mr. Lafontaine's own words, that it was the Reformers, and not the Tories, who called back Mr. Papineau.

"Being once pardoned and restored to all his rights as a British subject. he was entitled, as a matter of *legal right* to his seignory, to his salary, and to every other claim, which the *law of the land* recognized. But Mr. Papineau did not come back, when solicited in 1842, nor until five years afterwards.

"When he did return, the Radicals had gone out of power, and the Conservatives had come in. The ex-Speaker immediately demanded his salary for the four and a half years he had held the office, prior to the Rebellion, and for which he had not been paid.

When the demand was made, Lord Metcalfe referred it for the legal opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, who reported that he had a legal right to it, and it was paid accordingly.

"If these facts are true (and we challenge denial,) we ask a discerning Public, what party was the cause of bringing back Papineau, and of paying him? Was it the Conservatives or the Reformers? Every honest and fair-minded man must say it was the latter."—*Statesman.*

THE INTELLIGENCER.

Wednesday, April 4th, 1849.

There can be no doubt that the present position of the country, is one that deserves the calm and deep consideration of every well-wisher; and it is equally certain that in these days of reward for the disaffected, and persecution of the well-affected, the allegiance of men is frequently taken into close examination in the closet. In consequence of the anti-British measures of the present colonial advisers, by which measure schemes are propounded for annihilating the duty of the subject to the Sovereign, and for removing from the highest judiciary appointments, men who have been tried and not found wanting, for the sole object of filling their places with men of doubtful political integrity—we say in consequence of these measures, apparently sanctioned by the Queen's Representative, many a loyal man has become disgusted, and is frequently heard to use expressions, which he would never carry out. Never at any previous period in the history of this Colony, has the Radical Faction acted with a greater degree of intrigue—never have the members of any Cabinet of Colonial Ministers, set more traps at work, than the present men in power have done, and are doing, and their great desire is, to induce the loyal people of this Province, to make a demand for those concessions and alterations, in their political existance, to obtain that for which the Radical faction, took up arms in the year 1837 and 1838. To this scheme, in all probability, they will at first, in a public manner, give their opposition, but should there be the slightest probability in urging this erroneous step, they will say, that they yield to the pressure from without, and will consent to co-operate with those, whom they have duped into this act of madness, because it will ensure the attainment of their most anxious wishes, a separation from the Parent State.

The cry of annexation, is now too widely indulged in; loyal men, smarting under the insults of the acknowledged and confessed traitor, and under the persecutions of Her Majesty's advisers, proclaim that it is better to seek for annexation with the United States, than be thus burthened with French domination, for the sole advantage of Franco and Anglo Republicans. This cry should be hushed; it should not be only smothered, but it should cease to have an habitation in the heart of any loyal man.— And we now call upon the true and loyal hearted to discountenance, any project of the kind, and set the thing aside, as an invention of the enemy to create discord in our ranks, and thus to strengthen their own. These are our reasons.

We know that during the Rebellion of '37 and '38, those who sought by force of arms to separate Canada from the dominion of Great Britain, sought to effect this by means of the neighbouring Republic. We know too, that it was utterly impossible to maintain a separate Government, and therefore their great desire was, that the rebellion should terminate, in annexation with the American Republic. Many are now urged to seek for this union, because they believe that the new commercial schemes now in vogue in the world, cannot be worked to the advantage of Canada, if we remain a dependency of Great Britain. This is a mistake, and it is only the short-sightedness of those who were mainly instrumental in bringing this new system into our colony, that has brought the evil upon us. Finding now that their calculations upon Free Trade were wrong, they turn round and tell us, or cause us to be told by others, that there is no salvation for the country but in annexation with the United States. If separation takes place, we lose at once the advantages of the large amount of British capital expended annually by the Imperial Government. If separation takes place, our credit will rest upon our own resources, and we have found that our public Debentures, unendorsed by the British Government, are of no value in the Stock Market. Nor would our connexion with the American Government make our credit any the more valuable. For we all know, and if we do not, it is time we ascertained the fact, that the Federal Government of the United States, does not guarantee the debts of separate States. We should also find, that all public Lands would become the property of the Federal government, so that this [illegible] ken from us in our capacity of one of the *Stars* of the Union. Some wise acres we know will say, "but we can stipulate with the United States, and join the Union upon certain conditions." But is it supposed that the American Congress would agree to such an absurdity? Is it supposed that they would consent to make Canada the only exception to the Union? Certainly not. And thus without credit, or rather with what credit we now have, taken from us, and deprived of all our Lands, we should certainly become a *brilliant* Star in the Union. And such an annexation, and no other can we expect, is called for to remedy the commercial evils now complained of. Need we add another word upon the foolishness of this proposition?

Then the cry is heard, why should loyal men and true, continue to uphold this state of things, when the Government is using every means, foul and fair, to force them from their allegiance? Our answer to such as express this opinion is, abide your time, and do not suppose for one moment that things can last as they are. Away with the idea. It is a matter of no small consideration for you; but you must not succumb to a little adversity. Remember fellow subjects, how these very men on a former occasion sought to oppress, and actually insulted a large section of the loyal men of the Province. Remember how these rose superior to all difficulties, and in their might when called upon in self-defence, annihilated their opponents. All you have to do, [illegible] those principles, which you in common with the entire party of Conservatives, are desirous of having introduced in the management of the affairs of this Province. But we must never abandon principle because a little adversity comes upon us. Never. It must be perfectly understood, that doctrines which lead to a separation of the colony f om Great Britain, cannot be allowed to enter the catalogue of doctrines by which we are to uphold our party. And here we shall observe, that we find men in Parliament, but too ready to allow schemes to creep into the Legislation of the Country, which are in every respect unconstitutional.— Day after day produces infringements of the Royal Authority, which must be subversive of the beautiful balance of the constitution, as provided for by the three Estates. The people do not desire this course, they do not ask to have powers added to the Commons, at the expence of the power constitutionally belonging to the Crown. They do not believe that the Commons, should render the two other estates of Parliament, completely nullities; and yet, this is a thing of almost daily occurrence. And it arises from the weakness, to make an exhibition of what is called liberalism, but which in fact, is the most absolute despotism that can be exercised. This mawkishness of adopting the opinions of our opponents, merely because they are termed liberal, without considering them just, must be abandoned; and we must shew by argument, the weakness of our opponents measures, and if even defeated, we must submit and hope for a time, when experience will teach the public, that we who advocate or oppose measures, from the simple reason of their being required or not, do so in either case, upon the principles of justice, and not of expediency. Remember with what a powerful majority the Whigs of England, went into power after the passage of the Reform Bill. That majority was we believe, between three and four hundred. Yet a manly perseverence on the part of the Conservatives soon brought about a reduction of this strength, and ultimately defeated the great Whig party. So will it be here, if we take a good sound principle for our guide. So will it be here if we eschew the republican doctrine of our enemies, and rely upon the strength of our opinions and principles.

As Conservatives we contend that we are the true friends of the people, and that the doctrines, which we support, are the doctrines most conducive to the general welfare. We contend also, that although the word 'liberal' is not so often heard from our mouths, that our principles are the true liberal principles, and that we do not desire to have them misnamed, by taking up the party doctrines and cognomens of our adversaries.

And then let us ask, those of our friends and party, who have given an attentive ear to this insane cry of annexation, what they as a party would expect to gain by it? Do they suppose that the opinions of our Republican neighbours would be more congenial to their feelings, under annexation, than they are now when we are separated? Let not this vain hope delude them. The constant taunts of the republican party now with us, sustained by the republican feeling of the nation at large, together with the constant stream of denunciation against Briton and British exploits, would be worm-wood and gall to our hearts, and at any sacrifice, we should again wish to resume our former position of Colonists, under the time honored banner of old England, and should regard with feelings of aversion, the stars and stripes which waved over us. But the step once taken, could not be retraced, and we should be sold for ever. Away then with the baneful doctrine! It is unfit for support in every respect. It will blight every feature of comfort, we have in our homes. We should look upon the question, as one put forward by our enemy, and as such we should avoid it. No loyal man should ever, even moot the question of separation from the Mother Country. Sure we are, that there are a band of loyal hearts that never will.

"Were truth completely banished from the earth, it would present a picture of that dark and dismal region where 'all liars have their portion!' where all are deceivers and deceived, and where the hopeless mind roams amidst [illegible] comfort, or one confidential spirit in [illegible] may confide, but roams in vain."

We have made the above extract for the special benefit of the Editor of the Chronicle, and solicit from him a close and candid perusal of it; and trust the dismal portrait of the consequences of lying set forth in the extract, may deter him from a further prosecution of the unenviable course he has heretofore followed. We shall look for some improvement; will he disappoint us?

And now what is the cause of all the *Chronicle's* indignation against us? Why simply because we have dared to tell the truth, and intimate that its Editors were a set of sublime asses,—a compliment by the way when all the qualities of the animal are fairly considered; but we presume their innate emptiness, or constitut onal silliness, ignorance & now proverbial stupidity, hinders their perception of it. We pass over their vindictive and stupid expressions regarding our "foolish braggadocio, constitutional silliness, innate emptiness, empty vanity, ignorance, ninny, rabid ignorant pack," and a host of other *dignified* terms, and at once proceed to take up points of more importance.

We frequently hear of various kinds of thieving; for instance, the serious charge in the following extract from the *Chronicle:*—

"It is quite true that Mr. Flint has not enriched himself by plundering any public institution, or private individual; but that fact, we rather think will find him favour in the opinions of honest men, although it may not be a [illegible] of the Intelligencer."

This we say is malicious in the extreme, and could only proceed from such lying whelps as are connected with the Chronicle, who would disgrace any community. We shall not condecend to pronounce this a falsehood, but just observe, that we demand that the matter shall be explained, that is, when, where, on what occasions, and whom we plundered; or, that the parties making this libellous statement shall make a retractation, otherwise we shall treat the matter quite differently. No gentleman can reject this proposition—that the Chronicle will meet us on fai grounds we do not believe; at least, that would be foreign to its established character and avowed rule of action— however, should it not do so, the odium of having maliciously borne false witness against its neighbour, must rest upon its own head.

We also frequently hear of horse stealing; but it is seldom we hear of gentlemen (although we are obliged to say the reverse of those who are *only gentlemen by profession*) "CABBAGING" titles. In choosing this course, our *new Squire* has been rather unfortunate; but we beg to congratulate him on the recently *acquired* and valuable *tail* to his old and we we suppose rusty cognomen. Of course, we are too generous to charge him with "vanity" in blowing the trumpet in praise of his own *fame,* as he does not seem to understand, that

"All is vanity which is not honesty."

The only parallel case we are acquainted with, occurred some time since. This individual, (who by the way was a Maniac,) on a certain occasion burst out of his house at midnight, and ran down the street crying at the top of his voice, "*I am King George the III of England!*" We need only point out one difference in the two cases before us.—The former occurred from "stupidity," while the latter was the result of insanity—for these reasons, both are excusable. Nor need we say we heartily concur in the assertion, that "in these days when the motto of every one is onward, it often happens that persons are dragged by the pressure of events into situations for which they are not qualified, and in such instances the 'unfortunate' *are* (not *is*) exposed to more severe animadversion and contempt, than if *they* had remained in *their* original position." And never have we had a more striking illustration of this fact, than in the case of the *self-styled Squire.*

The *Squire* then intimates, with his proverbial stupidity, that *we* actually did make a "malicious" attack on Mr. Flint. We again repeat, whether the "Squire" understands it or not, that no such idea is collectible from our remarks in reference to Mr. Flint, and therefore throw back the imputation with double force into the face of its author. We have no further space to devote to this question to-day —next week we shall take it up again, when we hope to be able to re-justify all that we have ever said of our "respectable" Member.

Next comes a *second* article from another of the writers, the first is evidently from the "Squire," and the second from the still less scrupulous scribbler, the Jesuit, this is apparent from its phraseology, abounding as it does in misrepresentation and egotism. Nothing but vanity and presumption could ever have urged him to palm on his readers such a heterogeneous rigmarole.

In imitations of the manner in which we selected the *choice* words and expressions of this "*first rule of society*" *gentleman*, he has selected a number of what he calls objectionable words from the Intelligencer, and then impudently asserts that "they will at once be recognized as his own stereotyped phrases." Did ever an utter regardlessness of expression carry a person farther than this? When in fact, the Chronicle containing the brutal attack upon our whole party, in the coarse language, (which by the by is highly indicative of the writer's knowledge of what constitutes the "first rules of society,") which we copied in our last, appeared a week, before we adopted that mode of defence, which we are happy to say, has had the desired effect. Had we considered that any other language than that of his own, would have been understood by him, we should have used it; but such not being the case, we hit him and his party, with his own weapons, as hard as he did any of our party.

But when the names of his friends are introduced, he will drag before the world, those of our party. Well, this we have no objection to; but, who first introduced names? Why, the Chronicle, and we defy successful contradiction. Let him not fancy, that we shall ever for one moment hesitate to place the responsibility of any public acts upon the right parties, more particularly when such acts are attributed to others, as was the case in this instance. And in these matters we shall act upon the principle of reciprocity, and defend ourselves in the same manner that we are attacked, until our opponents cry mum, as they have already done; and they must not find fault if they get the worst of it.

We are also told that the respectable conservatives have apologized to him for what appeared in this paper. We believe there is just as much truth in this statement, as there is in his other assertions. But, even if there is one person, who ever did apologize to such a being, after his blackguard attacks upon certain parties in this Town, he must be extremely low in the "first rules of society."

With regard to the author of the articles which appeared in this paper, the first writer says, "*the last is in love with himself*," and the second "we" says "*we adhere to the same opinion, and act accordingly*." O brilliant lawyers, Attorney and Barrister, consult, and compare your articles next week, and not allow such profound and logical writers as you are, to contradict yourselves.

We have merely to say with respect to Mr. Coleman's denial, that we heard him make use of the language which we attributed to him.—And we are of opinion that our word will go quite as far, as that of Mr. Charles Coleman's; and as for Mr. Henderson, we can prove our assertion by a respectable farmer, a connexion of his own, to whom he shewed the pistols, & boasted what he would do with them.

Then follows the Jesuits denial. That he did what we attributed to him, can be proved were it necessary. But his denials are so numerous that

"To count them all would want a thousand tongues
A throat of brass, and adamantine lungs."

GLORIOUS NEWS!

SIXTY-NINE PUBLIC MEETINGS to protest against the Bill for indemnifying the Rebels of Lower Canada of '37-'8! and to demand a DISSOLUTION of Parliament!!! have been held in CANADA! His Excellency, certainly will not assume the responsibility of insulting so large a portion of Her Majesty's most faithful subjects, by not reserving that Bill for Her most serious consideration. No blame whatever can attach itself to His Excellency in pursuing such a course; while on the other hand, should he assume this awful responsibility, it may be the means of involving the country in turmoil, distraction, and the worst species of anarchy. We shall continue to hope, that whatever course he may adopt, it will be one of wisdom and equity.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR.—In glancing over the columns of your last issue, my attention was arrested by the words "Another Humbug," by F. M. Who F. M. is, I know not, and I think it matters but very little to the world, who, or what the person is, who can come forward of his own accord, misrepresent the truth and condemn a book as a "Humbug" and a "Yankee speculation &c," when he has only read "several pages." The individual certainly, very wisely kept his name from the public. The Book, F. M. refers to, does not "purport to be an exposure of Masonry, or a better illustration of Morgan's Exposure of Masonry," but an "*Inquiry* into the *nature* and *tendency* of speculative Free Masonry," to which is added an "Appendix in which is proved the true character of Morgan's Illustrations of Masonry, and plain truth containing remarks on various subjects relative to the Institution of Free Masonry," by the Rev. J. G. Stearns, Pastor of the first Baptist Parish, N. Y. I think if your correspondent, F. M. had "sold himself," and bought one of the Books, instead of demeaning and throwing himself away, by publishing falsehoods and misrepresentations, and thereby trying to bring into disrepute, that of which he is ignorant, he would have been a great deal better paid in the end. Again, F. M. has challenged the "Travelling Agent" to come before the public, for the purpose of discussing the "truth or falsehood" of the Book, thereby showing his ignorance of the book, for had F. M. given any attention at all to the "several pages" he had read, he would have found each article fully and ably inquired into, & discussed so that the truth or falsehood of the Institution of Free Masonry can be detected by a mind far less discerning than the penetrating one of F. M. In conclusion, I would say, that I am not the "Travelling Agent," neither is there any agent in the matter at all, if I am rightly informed, but the books are exposed for sale, at Mr. James Harrison's Book Store. There carefully read the work, and should advise F. M. and the Public generally, to do the same.

I am Sir,
Yours respectfully,
J. S.

MR. MERRITT.

The result of the first public meeting in the Niagara District has drawn from Mr. Merritt a letter to his constituents, explanatory of his conduct. There are two or three passages in this letter, which, emanating from one of the ministers, fully corroborate our interpretation of the ministerial designs.

First—*the proposition of the Treason-rewarding Bill was owing to the predominance of French influence in the Cabinet.*

Mr. Merritt says:—"On becoming a member of the government, I found the payment determined on by the administration. *My first impression* was, I confess, *against it; but I soon become convinced that they* (the ministers) had no alternative."

Again:—"Then, and not till then (when the writer's financial schemes shall have worked out) the wisdom of the Union, and *the policy of gaining the confidence of those* WITHOUT WHOSE CORDIAL ASSENT, NO GREAT OBJECT COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED, will be realized."

Secondly, as to the class of persons to be paid under these resolutions, Mr. Merritt speaks openly and honestly—and his candid declaration on this point must put to shame the brazen-faced apologists of the government, if they are susceptible of such a feeling. We beg particular attention to the following admission extracted from Mr. Merritt's letter:—

"Although the government approved of Mr. Boulton's amendment, which excludes those who were sent to Bermuda, I was *prepared to vote for* EXCLUDING NONE. The principle of paying those losses once admitted, NO DISTINCTION SHOULD BE MADE AT THIS LATE DAY!"

Can anything be more conclusive as to the intention of Ministers in reference to the rebels of Lower Canada?—*News.*

MASSON UNMASKED.

To the Editor of the Transcript.

SIR.—A letter over the signature, L. H. Masson, dated Custom House, Dundee, 5th March, 1849, alludes to me by name in connection with the recent debate on the Rebellion Losses Bill, with the view of shewing *my good faith*, as he is pleased to term it, and that of those who, like me in the course of that debate, expressed if or conviction that the Ministry of 1846 had no intent n or design to pay the losses of the persons implicated in the troubles of '37 & '38, and for that purpose not only undertakes to convey to the public the express terms employed by Lord Metcalfe, Mr. Secretary Daly, and Mr. Morris, Receiver General, at interviews held by Mrs. Masson, the writer's wife, with those parties, but to have the opportunity of speaking of his claims for compensation for his losses suffered in the rebellion of 1837—but who asserts that I formed a part of the Ministry of 1846, by whom the commission was appointed for the investigation of the claims of the sufferers by the rebellion in '37 and '38. The death of Lord Metcalfe enables the writer of that letter to ascribe language to him without fear of contradiction, and the known absence from the Province of Messrs. Daly and Morris insures him a similar impunity; but the truth of his assertions, affecting the character of the dead and the absent may be estimated by the correctness of his statement with respect to myself, and my connection with that Ministry. I have to inform Mr. Masson that that connection did not take place until the end of April, 1847, and that throughout the whole of my intimacy with the two gentlemen, Messrs. Daly and Morris, and our daily intercourse at the Council Board, I cannot recall any opinion or observation from either that could warrant me in drawing the inference that they entertained sentiments respecting the Rebellion claims attributed to them by Mr. Masson; on the contrary the unanimous opinion of the administration on that subject was clearly shown in the prompt legislative given by the Inspector General, Mr. Cayley, to the question put by Mr. Scott, for to the taking of the votes on the address in June 1847.

I should not have noticed the incorrectness of the statement, but for the apparent object with which it was written—and with which it has been circulated in the Journals in support of the present administration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. BADGEY.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL, AND THE ASSESSMENT BILL.

Both these Bills have indeed, been condemned by all parties in the country, and ministers have again been taught that they cannot at pleasure force their crude as ill-digested schemes upon the people of Upper Canada. The first blow which the Municipal Corporations Bill received was administered by members of the liberal party, and has since encountered so many of the same description that the fate of the bantling is not all surprising. The same is the case with the Assessment Bill. Mr. Goodhue is not the only liberal, who, in the classic language of the *Pilot*, has "whined about that dreadful bill." The manner of its introduction was condemned even by the *Examiner*: the *Globe* mustered a little independence, and exclaimed against it—remonstrance—while from one end of the country to the other, not a single voice was raised in behalf of the once rejected scheme.

We do not think the character of the Assessment bill can be more effectively shown than in the language used reference to it by the hon. Mr. Dunn, whom was brought forward by the first Baldwin administration. The hon. gentleman, in conversation with a friend, warmly condemned the scheme, and on being reminded that he was equally responsible with Mr. Hincks for its promotion, quickly remarked:—"D——n the bill: I knew nothing of it until it was brought into the House, if it passes into a law, Canada will not be fit to live in, and I won't live in it"—*News.*

MORE INJUSTICE TO UPPER CANADA.

In a late number of the *British Colonist*, when directing attention to the new Bill for the proposed subdivision of counties in Upper Canada, we took occasion to refer to the expense imposed on the several counties, in the erection of gaols and court houses, and stated that before long, an opportunity would present itself for the Radical Government to provide, from the public resources of the Province, the means for erecting a court house in Montreal, to supply the place of the one which was destroyed by fire a few years ago. It appears that we were perfectly right in our conjecture, and that the Government are now prepared to adopt the course which we anticipated they would undertake; and that while every county in Upper Canada has to incur the expense of erecting Gaols and Court Houses out of purely local funds, levied by direct taxation on the inhabitants of the several counties, that in Montreal the Court House is to be undertaken, at *the expense of the Province!* The District of Montreal contains a population about 400,000 souls, and sends 17 members to Parliament; and by the new Representation Bill, it is proposed that it should send 26 members to the House of Assembly; yet with all this wealth and population, that district does not undertake the erection of its own Court House, but imposes the burden on the Province at large! For this purpose, some of the public property in Montreal is to be disposed of. In allusion to this subject, the Hon. W. B. Robinson member for Simcoe, made some excellent practical observations in the House a few days ago, which we regret our inability to copy to-day, but we shall transfer them to our columns on Friday next. The gross treatment of Upper Canadian interests, by the French Radical Government, has become perfectly undeniable, and every day brings fresh proofs of further impending acts of injustice and oppression. It appears that they have determined to dispose of the property, known as the Parliament House Square in this city,—the only public place which is left, that in future years might be employed as a park for recreation to the rapidly increasing population. It appears as if the Government were exercising their power to the utmost extent, to di-cover all things which will most injure and annoy the inhabitants of Upper Canada generally, and of certain localities in particular, and to perpetrate the greatest amount of evil on the community. Such is the *liberalism* of Baldwin, Lafontaine & Co.!—*Colonist.*

DECENCY OUTRAGED.

We mentioned in our last that some of the Ministerial party in the House had degraded themselves by hissing Mr. Papineau for his vote on the Representation Bill. Added to this—as if this was not insult enough—a body of the Ministerial supporters, *out* of the House, waited for Mr. Papineau in the lobby, and assailed him with every insolent and atrocious epithet that it is possible to imagine; and one Irish ruffian, a particular chum of Messrs. Hincks and Drummond, followed him through the streets, hooting and cursing, and even threatening to hang him!

Now, we have great affection for Mr. Papineau, believing him to be a thoroughly unpractical and impracticable politician; but we think that thus to insult a man of his age and standing, is a very base and cowardly thing, worthy only of the contemptible curs who prompted it. Mr. Papineau has many faults, he is a gentleman, and in private life an amiable and respectable person, and should not receive the treatment of a pick-pocket. We have yet to know that the ruffian who insulted Mr. Papineau, and several other fellows of the same stamp, are constantly furnished with tickets for the galleries of the House of Assembly, and that they are seen there night after night, no doubt being kept there purposely, if a suitable opportunity arises, to perpetrate some act of outrage on obnoxious Conservative Members. This should be looked to, or mischief may arise from it. We can tell Mr. Hincks that there are a sufficient number of Conservatives in Montreal to protect the persons of Members of their party, and well furnished with the means of doing so effectually.—*Montreal Courier.*

TELEGRAPH REPORTS.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Bill for the better management of the public debt was read a third time, and passed.

In answer to the question from Mr. Egan, if Government intended to introduce any measure regarding the Canghmawaga Canal.

Mr Cameron said, the undertaking was of too ostensible a nature for the Government to enter upon, but the Ministry would render every facility in their power to parties who might engage in the work.

Mr. Price introduced a bill to amend an act therein mentioned, & to make other provisions for the management, and disposal of the public lands, and to limit the period for making free grants. 2nd reading Tuesday next.

Mr Beaubeau reported the following Resolution agreed to in Committee yesterday.

Resolved, that it is expedient to continue the Act of Vic. Chap. 24, for the management of the Customs, and to amend the said Act by authorizing the Governor in Council, to fix the salleries of the Collectors at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, at a rate not exceeding £750.

Mr. Hincks introduced a Bill to amend and render permanent as amended, the Act for the Customs.

The Upper Canada Assessment Bill passed the second reading.

April 3rd.

The Bill to amend and render permanent the Act for the management of the Customs was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, a select Committee was appointed to enquire whether it would be more expedient to have the English Mails carried at at present through the British Possessions, or through the United States.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, a com. was appointed to enquire into the position, management, &c. of the Farmers Joint Stock Banking Company at Toronto.

Mr. Hincksin reply to a series of questions from Mr. Gugy said, it was the intention of the Administration to introduce a measure to transfer the management of the Post Offices to the Provincial authorities, to reduce the rates of postage, and make them uniform.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, by the Rev. J Gemley, Wesleyan Minister of Belleville, Mr. WILLIAM FRIZELL of this town, to Mrs. DIANTHO DELANO of Watertown, State of New York.

Post Office.

ENGLISH Mail will be closed at this office on Saturday the 7th of April at 6 o'clock P. M.

J. H. MEACHAM,
Post Master.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Belleville Post Office, 1st April, 1849. Persons calling for Advertised Letters, should be particular to mention them as such.

Ackers James
Ackerell Dr.
Allinghan Hugh
Anderson ——
Bouseley Edward
Brown Wm.
Beckett Paul
Brown Jas
Bates Reid.
Byrne Peter
Bannn Catherine
Bird Jno.
Budgeles Jno.
Callaghan Wm.
Cavally Clark
Connell Thos.
Commina Anthony (2)
Cook Jne
Corneline Henry
Colvill Geo.
Conner & Sc
Connor Wm. (2)
Connor Dominick
Carlton Ellen,
Cahill Thos.
Coulter Thos.
Connell Thos.
Clancy Wm.
Campbell Jno.
Creber Henry
Calton E.
Cooper Donald
Duffy Jno
Dalley Peter
Duffin Robt.
Dillon Stephen
Dame A.
Dickens Edward
Enger Lafayette
England James
Esmond James
Elliott Jane
Flemming Mathew
Fanning George
Fanning Silvester
Farley James
Fry Wm.
Fay Thos.
Fralick Elsie F
Fisk McBibley
Fuller Reuben C.
Fitzgerald Wm.
Gordanier Jno. W (2)
Glasgow George
Gordon Jno.
Gibbs Edmund
Green Joseph (2)
Glass Andrew
Giles Jno.
Gibbs Edmund R
Hicks Philip D (2)
Haran Catherine
Hagerty Jas.
Haslett John J.
Holgate Jno.
Hicks Jas.
Hesson Abney
Hall Wm
Halliday Isaac
Huff Eliza
Hamilton Mrs G
Hewitt Cerap
Harvey Jno.
Higgins Jas.
Holmes Peter
Hunter James
Johnston Jas.
Jackson Ann
Jones Henry
Jenkings Jacob
Jones Pamela K.
Kirk Ellen
Kelly James
Kyle Wm.
Ketchepaw Geo.
Kelly Timothy
Kerr Wm.
Ketcheson David R
Loucks Geo.
Lucas E.
Lowneberry Chas.
Lawrence Cornelius
Logan Richard
Long Jno.
Montgomery Robt.
Mulheran Michael (2)
Maker Wm.
Martin Thos.
Maybee Arthur (2)
Martin Margaret
Macklin Matthew
Merrigan Martin
Meyers George W
Mason Richard
Malloy Wm.
Morton Jas.
Mallarey Lyman K
Morcuett Richard
Murdock Jno.
Maher Patrick
Maher Michael
McKay Francis (2)
McDonald Jno.
McCoy Patrick
Maguire Patrick
McCullugh Roger
McCulloch Wm
McCarty Jerry
McMillis Wm.
McCoy Catherine
McCabe Thos.
McCerron Jno.
McKevron John
McKenna Jas.
McFarning Henry
McIntire Eleanor
McIntire Nathaniel
McGunnion Peter
Navin Dominic
Niffin Darley
Norton Eliza
Ockeman Elisha (2)
Oliver C.
O'Connor Martin
Pike Silman
Pringle A. B.
Palmer P. R.
Perry Daniel S.
Parsone Thos.
Russell Mary Ann.
Reid Alex.
Rockwood Jas.
Russell Margaret (2)
Ross Maria (2)
Rowson Jno.
Ryan Michael
Roberison Jas.
Sleeper Mary Ann
Smith Thos.
Sole Richard C.
Seirckx Hermon
Semens Daniel
Smith Rev. Philander (3)
Sessions Jas.
Smith Emiley
Sweet Jno.
Spence Jas.
Sills Robt.
Shorey Wm. A.
Shorey Elijah S
Sutherland Catherine
Stewart A.
Smith John
Smith Mr.
Shorey Eliza M.
Truax Daniel R
Taylor Nicol
Turner Lewis G.
Tailor Mr.
Tisdel Walker
Thornhill Richard H
Thompson Cynthia
Vanallen Lucas
Vanderwaters Philip
Vance Henry
Vanallen Jno
Ward Jas.
White Reuben
Weese Miss C.
Wilson Jno.
Welch Jno.
Wallis Samuel
Wilson Jas
Wharton Jne.

J. H. MEACHAM,
Post-Master.

Notice.

THE undersigned having leased the Sidney Mills, will from and after this day carry on the business on his own account.

J. EASTON.

Belleville, 2nd April 1849.

UPPER CANADA REBELLION LOSSES.

Receiver General's Office,
Montreal 12th March 1849.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that claimants for Rebellion Losses in Canada West who have not applied to, and received payment of their claims from the respective agents of the Bank of Montreal, in the several Districts as heretofore notified, will, from and after the first day of June next, be necessitated to apply for the payment of the same, either personally or by duly appointed Attornies, to the parent Bank in this city.

L. M. VIGER.
H. M. R. G.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on Tuesday the 3rd day of April next, at twelve o'clock noon, on which day the Justices must return all convictions made by them since the last Sessions.

WILLIAM FITZGIBBON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Belleville, March 12th 1849.

TOBACCOS.

CAVENDISH, Honey Hew, Grape Brand, Cronoko, Tom Coy, Aromatic, for Chewing, Fine Cut, Smoking, &c.

J. BLACKLOCK.

Information Wanted.

OF an elderly man named JOHN HURELE who left his home, near Smith's Falls, about the end of last month, and has not since been heard of. His friends being very anxious regarding him, any information that may lead to his discovery, will be thankfully received at the *Argus* Office, Kingston.

March 27th 1849.

Editors of newspapers in Canada West will confer a great favor by giving this an insertion.

RARE CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber being about to Emigrate to California, will dispose of his Entire Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

on advantagous terms, and would also say as an inducement to the purchaser, that a lease of the premises can be obtained for a

TERM OF YEARS.

For particulars Enquire at the NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE, nearly opposite the Montreal Bank.

W. W. RICHARDSON.

Belleville March 15th 1849.

The Victoria Coronicle will give the above two insertions, and send their account to this Office.

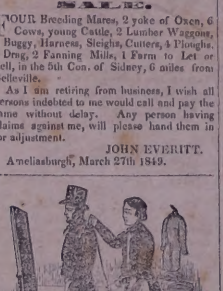
Six, 12, and 18 Months CREDIT SALE, BY AUCTION, OR BY PRIVATE SALE.

FOUR Breeding Mares, 2 yoke of Oxen, 6 Cows, young Cattle, 2 Lumber Waggons, 1 Buggy, Harness, Sleighs, Cutters, 4 Ploughs, 1 Drag, 2 Fanning Mills, 1 Farm to Let or Sell, in the 5th Con. of Sidney, 6 miles from Belleville.

As I am retiring from business, I wish all persons indebted to me would call and pay the same without delay. Any person having claims against me, will please hand them in for adjustment.

JOHN EVERITT.

Ameliasburgh, March 27th 1849.



WM. BABBITT

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

Front Street Belleville, two doors North of *D. C. CURTISS'S DRY GOOD STORE,*

AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE LEBERGE'S AUCTION ROOM.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Belleville and the Surrounding Country, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business in this place, and having removed to the shop formerly occupied by W. J. Northgrave, respectfully Solicits a continuation of the same, flattering himself by past experience in his business, to please the most fastidious in taste, style, and eligence of fashon.

CUTTING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

In this department no pains shall be spared to mark and place each and every garment in in such a manner that the most inexperienced person cannot fail in putting it together as designed to go.

All orders shall be attended to with Punctuality.

VALUABLE

Lands for Sale.

Lot No. 20, 7 Con. Murray, 200 Acres.
" do 35, 9 do do 200 do
The Rear half of the East half of lot No. 3 broken concession A, and part of lot No. 3 1st Con. of Murray, containing in all about, 50 do
East half 16, 17th con. Ottonabee, 100 do
Together with 18 Village Lots of different sizes on the West side of the River Trent.

It is the design of the Proprietor to dispose of the property either by PRIVATE SALE, or PUBLIC AUCTION, it is therefore open for competition. If not sold at private sale, due notice will be given of the public Sale.

PLANS OF THE VILLAGE LOTS

have been prepared, and will be exhibited by HENRY LEMESURIER Esq., Quebec, and G. O. BIRDSEY Esq., Belleville, from whom all further necessary information may be derived.

The Plans may also be seen upon application to Mr. Joseph S. PETERSON, Deputy Surveyor, River Trent.

Coburg *Star* please copy.

February 1st 1849.

For Sale.

IN West Belleville, a Quarter Acer Lot, near Mr. Coleman's

NEW GRIST MILL.

For particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

GEORGE McADIE.

Belleville, Jany. 1849.

TO LET.

THE STONE HOUSE, Brick Front, situated on Church Street, belonging to Mr. E. Holden, and lately occupied by Mr. Tibbedey. Possession can be given on the 1st of May.

For further particulars, enquire on the premises.

CALIFORNIA!

THE Subscriber would respectfully remind his friends and the public, that the time for his departure for the Gold Regions, is drawing nigh, (the First of May being the time decided upon,) and would say to any, who wish to make money, that

NOW IS THE TIME,

As he is selling Boots and Shoes, cheaper than ever. His stock on hand, embraces almost every kind of Shoemaking in common use, and being made of the best Materials, and by experienced workmen, he feels confident that this work will wear to the entire satisfaction of every one.

Prices for the Leading Articles:

Gents fine calf boots, from 16s 3d to 20s.
" Extra " " 21s 3d to 25s.
" Coarse-fines, " 16s 3d.
" Doubleseled coarse boots, 12s 6d.
" Tripleseled coarse boots. 15s.
" Coburgs, 7s 6d.
" Slippers from 4s 4d to 5s 7d.
" Indian Rubbers, 5s to 8s 9d.
Ladies kid buskins & slippers, 4s 4d to 5s 7d.
" Calf " " 3s 4d.
" Calf-foxed prunella gaters, 8s 9d to 10s.
" Calf boots, 7s 6d to 8s 9d.
" Indian Rubbers, 3s 9d to 6s 3d.

Any article in the line, not mentioned, proportionally low.

Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Lasts, Boot Trees, Pegs, &c., extremely low.

N. B.—Store in Dr. Lister's Buildings, two doors *South* of Alex. Stewart's store.

W. W. RICHARDSON.

Belleville, March 7th, 1849.

ATMOSPHERIC CHURN,

PATENT ISSUED NOV. 1848.

THE Subscriber having purchased the sole right to make and sell the

ATMOSPHERIC CHURN

in the Victoria and Prince Edward Districts, hereby notify all parties concerned, that any infringements upon his right, either by making selling, or using, will be prosecuted to the extent of the Law.

A LARGE QUANTITY KEPT ON HAND.

Churning performed in from 5 to 15 minutes, yielding more Butter with less than half of the labour of the common churn.

JOHN D. PRINGLE.

Belleville, March 1849

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

MISS BOOTH *respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that having been solicited to open a*

Preparatory School,

She has made arrangements for the reception of a few YOUNG LADIES, *who will receive instruction in* READING, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION, GEOGRAPHY, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, HISTORY,

PLAIN AND FANCY NEEDLE WORK. *They will thus become qualified at a suitable age, for admission into a higher School.*

Terms:—TEN TO FIFTEEN SHILLINGS *per Quarter.*

Reference kindly permitted to the REV. J. GEMLEY.

N. B.—School to open 12th March, Front Street, opposite the Post Office.

Belleville, 1st. March, 1849.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of Belleville, on Tuesday the 3rd day of April next at 12 o'clock noon, at which all Jurors, Coroners, Constables, and others concerned, are hereby requested to attend.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Belleville,
March 12th 1849.

TO LET.

NINE acres of land, on which is a House, a Barn, and Sheds, and Orchard, for a term of years. Enquire of the subscriber or of E. Murney Esq.

Possession given on the 1st March 1849.

W. MURNEY.

Belleville, 17th Jany 1849.

FOR SALE.

LOTS no 1 and 2 in the 4th con. of Sidney. Apply to the Registry Office.

Wanted to Purchase.

FIFTY FEET of GROUND, by EIGHTY feet in depth, in a central part of Belleville, required for a site for

A CHURCH.

Apply to A. Stewart, Dr. Holden or to James Ross.

Belleville, 14th March, 1849.

Farm for Sale in Seymour.

THE South-half of number Twenty-five in the fifth concession one *hundred* acres about forty of which are cleared. The land is excellent, is situated in a good settlement, and will be sold on easy terms.

For particulars apply (if by letter post paid) to

JOHN J. HASLETT.
Provincial Land Surveyor.

Belleville, 5th March, 1849.

Your Memorialists would further represent that as many years have passed over since the Inhabitants of this section of the country were lead to believe that the Government had adopted the said Survey, and as many large appropriations have since then been made for works of a purely local character, you Memorialists feel that they have some claim upon the Provincial authorities, and therefore hereby request that your Excellency in Council will be prepared to include in the estimates the amount necessary for this purpose.

Council Chamber, 15th. February, A. D. 1849.

The Memorial of the Warden and District Council of the District of Victoria,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That they have learned from the Registrar of the District, that there are at present about 4000 Memorials in his Office Unregistered, and which bear the Certificates of Robert Smith, Deputy Registrar, and Robert C. A. McLean, Deputy Registrar, during the respective periods that each held said Office.

That from this state of the Registration of Deeds, the title to many valuable properties are in great jeopardy, and the Registrar finds it utterly impossible to keep such an Index of the registration done in his Office as the proper information sought from him requires.

Your Memorialists are of opinion, that the only method to be pursued to ensure the registration of all these Memorials, is to direct the Registrar to re-register such deeds of this kind, and that a proportionate allowance should be paid to him for so doing.

Your Memorialists would further represent, that it is important to take speedy steps to remedy the evil complained of, as every day only increases it. Many of the Witnesses are removed or removing, and of course, many of them are dead—and the length of period over which these defalcations extend, increases the difficulty and renders the procuring witnesses still more doubtful.

That in the opinion of your Memorialists, as these defalcations were often brought before the Provincial Government, and as no steps were taken to remedy them, and as it was through the negligence of the Government Officers they arose, and not through the default of the inhabitants of the County, your Memorialists strongly urge upon the Government the Justice of providing means for attaining the object of this Memorial, as they do not deem it just that any general Assessment should be upon imposed this county to accomplish it.

Council Chamber, 12th February, A. D. 1849.

The Committee appointed to confer with the Board of Police Belleville, on the condition of the Court House Lot, beg leave to report,

That they met Messrs. Whiteford and Sawyer, and after discussing the subject, Mr. Whiteford, President of the Board, stated, he would submit the opinion of the Council to the Board, and convey their determination to the Council.

Your committee therefore report, that no further action can be taken on the matter until the communication of the Board of Police is received.

Committee Room, 12th February, 1849.

To His Honour the Warden and the District Council of the District of Victoria,

GENTLEMEN,

In laying before you my accounts as District Treasurer, I take the liberty of submitting the following as connexion therewith:

The circumstance of the Taxes being paid in by the collectors almost every month in the year, without regard for the time specified by Law for making their returns, precludes the possibility of my furnishing you with a statement of each fund showing the balances thereon. Were the collectors accounts for 1847 closed, I might to a certain period do so; but those for Huntingdon and Hungerford remain open; and as yet all the collectors accounts for 1848 are unclosed except Huntingdon and Madoc. Under these circumstances I can only give you the receipts and expenditure of the District funds since your last sitting in the form of a running account. This however in fact makes but little difference (the keeping the several funds so long as the time for liquidating the old District debt is carefully appropriated.

I notice that the reniness on the part of the assessors, mentioned in my report, is evidently on the increase, as the assessment of one penny on the £, will yield less this year than last, which certainly is a disgrace to the District and shows great fault somewhere.

Since your last Session no money has been received from the Government for defraying the expenses of the administration of Justice, and you will perceive that in order to discharge some of the most pressing claims for District Council grants, I have been obliged to trespass upon that fund. The balance in hand, together with what may be received of the last years rates, will all be required during the year to apply in payment of the old District debt, the concurrent expenses of the District Council, charges for the administration of Justice and the Lunatic Asylum, so that the large amount of District Council grants (many of which have been a long time due) must remain unpaid for another year, and many not even then, unless provision is made for them. I think it proper to mention facts, in order that you may at your present Session take steps that will prevent me so frequently disappointing creditors of the District, that by waiting until next fall they may be sure of having their claims met; otherwise I am satisfied that if they find they will be required to wait for one or two years longer they will resort to legal process for the recovery of their demands.—This will have the effect of injuring the credit of the District, a subject I shall ever endeavour to avoid.

In anticipation of the improved state of the District Revenue, after payment of the old District Debt, you have already authorized the issue of Debentures for additional improvements, which at maturity must be paid, so that knowing the state of the liabilities of the District and its prospects, I cannot devise any other means for immediate relief in the present embarrassments than the imposition of an additional Tax.

It is but right that the Inhabitants of the District should be made aware of their hopeless situation, being cut by numerous streams, an additional tax over most other Districts, will always be necessary in order to build and keep in repair the great number of bridges required within its limits.

By request of His Honour the Warden, I have prepared a Memorandum of the liabilities of the District, which I suppose has been laid before you.

For the last four years there has been but little else of funds at your disposal for improvements, than the penny on the £ levied in 1847, which yielded almost £800 per annum—comparatively small sum to the large amount of District Council grants and the concurrent expenses of the District.

I do not however, anticipate prolonged financial difficulties for the District, but take the liberty of suggesting the necessity of preparation for the requirements of the various creditors of it.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

N. G. REYNOLDS, Treasurer, V. D.

Belleville, 5th February, 1849.

P. S.—The Account of the Township of Marmora has since been closed by the collector.

N. G. R.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

Victoria District, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit: } Fieri Facis, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements, which were of Daniel Wright, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Eucinda M. Wright, Administratrix, &c., &c., at the suit of Barnabas Lane.—I have seized and taken in execution of the following property, namely, All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Daniel Wright, deceased, at the time of his death, of, in, and to the south half of Lot No. 27, in the fourth concession of Sidney. Which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the town of Belleville, on Saturday the 31st day of March, 1849, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, }
Dec. 20th, 1848. }

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

Victoria District } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit: } Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James Trumpour and William Johnston Taylor, at the suit of Edmund Murney; I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz: A Village lot at Cannift's Mills, being part of No. 3, 3rd con. of Thurlow conveyed from Jonas Cannift to James Trumpour; also the following lands: Lot 19 West side of John Street, Lots 9, 11, 17, 18, 20, 21, East side of John Street, Lots 10, 12, to 16, West side of George Street, Lots 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, East side of George Street, Lots 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, West side of Ann Street, Lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, East side of William Street, Lots 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, West side of Ann Street, Lots 2, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, East side of Ann Street, Lots, 2, 3, 6, 7, North side of Dundas Street, and also 4 acres of Land North of Dundass Street, adjoining the Land conveyed by the late John Taylor to one James Harris, all which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at the Sheriff's Office in Belleville, on Saturday, the 26th day of May 1849.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE.
Sheriff, V.D.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, }
10th February, 1849. }

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

Victoria District, } BY virtue of cer-
to wit. } tain Warrants, issued by the Clerk of the Peace, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Assessment due upon lots of Land in the Townships of Sidney, Thurlow, Rawdon, Huntingdon, Hungerford, Marmora, Madoc, and Elzevir; I hereby give notice, that I will, on the second day of the Quarter Sessions in April next, at the Court House, at twelve o'clock noon, offer for sale such portion of the lots and parcels of lots of land in the said warrants mentioned, as may, at two shillings and sixpence per acre be necessary to pay the arrearages and taxes thereupon; and that all the lots and parcels, which, after that period, shall remain in arrears for want of bidders, I shall, on the Second day of the Quarter Sessions in July following, offer and sell for what they will bring.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, 17 October 1848.

ATTACHMENT.

Victoria District, } BY virtue of a Writ of
To Wit: } Attachment, issued out of the District Court of the Victoria District, and to me directed, against the estate, real as well as personal, of William J. Ray, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of David Buckin Johns, for the Sum of Twenty-One Pounds and Ten Shillings; I have seized and taken all the estate, real as well as personal, of the said William J. Ray, and unless the said William J. Ray, returns within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the action within three Calendar months, or cause the same to be discharged, all the real and personal estate of the said William J. Ray, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claim.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff.

J. GERALD FITZGIBBON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, }
December 12th, 1848. } 46-3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE undersigned begs to return his sincere thanks, for the patronage he has received in this Town for the last 16 years, in the *Shoemaking* business, & informs the public, that he has now on hand, at his old stand opposite D. Young's Hotel, a large stock of Gentlemen's and Ladies' work of all kinds, and qualities, of his own *Manufacture*, and no slop work, which he will dispose of *CHEAP for CASH, or a reasonable credit.*

He further informs all persons who are indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, that he is now in want of money, having large liabilities to meet, and requests that they will settle such accounts without delay, for no matter how disagreeable it may be to him, he will be compelled to enforce payment, unless they are paid at once. After such payments are made, he has no objection that the parties should again commence running an account.

All orders in his business punctually attended to.

ROCHE BULLEN.

Belleville, February 10th, 1849.

Herrings.

20 BBLS. of Herrings, for sale by PETER ROBERTSON & Co.

Belleville, 28th Feby. 1849.

FISH.

JUST received, a number of Boxes of superior Smoked Whitefish, by

J. BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, Jan. 19th, 1849.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

500 Bbls. Onandago Salt, 100 Bags Liverpool Salt.

J. BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, Nov. 24th, 1848. 43

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

VICTORIA

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

BELLEVILLE, C. W.

THE Subscriber is thankful for the support and encouragement he has received since commencing business in this town, and begs to inform his friends & customers, that he has (since the destruction of his Shops by fire) recommenced on the same premises and is prepared, and ready to attend to, and supply all orders he may be favored with, in a style and quality equal to any other establishments in Canada.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

AND

LUMBER WAGGONS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

REPAIRING

PROMPTLY & NEATLY EXECUTED.

CARRIAGES PAINTED AND TRIMMED.

NOW ON HAND,

a large quantity of Pleasure Sleighs & Cutters which for style and neatness of finish, and will compare with any ever manufactured in this County, for sale very low for pay or approved paper.

N. B.—He also intimate that if personal circumstances it would be very convenient for him if those who owe, would come forward and pay.

J. D. PRINGLE.

Belleville, Jany. 20th 1849.

IMPROVEMENT THE ORDER OF THE DAY!

JOHN RIDDELL & Co.

ENCOURAGED by the patronage they have received from their friends and the public, since their commencement in business here, have, in order to enlarge their establishment, removed to the NEW BRICK BUILDING, lately erected by Mr. Holden, at the top of Front Street, which they have opened under the name of

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

The small space of this Advertisment, will not permit them to enumerate all the articles which they intend to keep, but, may it suffice, that they will always have on hand a complete Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.,

From the best qualities down to the cheapest, in order to be able to answer every demand from their own stock.

In Prices, they will try to compete with the largest Establishments in the place, and being favoured with the

AGENCIES

Of the two largest Establishments in *Groceries* and *Staple Dry Goods* in *New York*, and various of the best Houses in *Fancy Goods, Montreal*; they will be able to sell by the Piece or Quantity, at

NEW YORK AND MONTREAL PRICES,

ADDING A SMALL COMMISSION.

Merchants in the Country, and the Trade in general, will be supplied on the

MOST

LIBERAL TERMS.

PRODUCE WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE, }
October 13th., 1848. } 39tf

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Belleville and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business in

WILLIAM COURTNEY'S STONE

BUILDING

OPPOSITE THE

GLASGOW

WAREHOUSE.

And pledges himself to execute all orders entrusted to his care in the latest style, of fashion, with punctuality, neatness, and despatch.

Every description of Clothing cut-out to order and warranted.

European and New York Fashions regularly received.

W. CLARKE.

Belleville Oct. 30th 1848.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

JUST Received, and for Sale, 60 Chests Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Gunpowder, Imperial, Souchong, Congou, and Pekoe Teas.

—ALSO—

A Superior Quality of Hyson Tea, in Caddies, for family use.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Last Arrival.

JUST received this day, per Schooner *Primrose*,

50 Boxes Raisins,
50 Half do do.
25 Quarter do.
5 Kegs fresh Grapes,
5 Baskets English Cheese,
Almond Nuts, &c.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, Dec. 16th, 1848.

WINES & LIQUORS.

HUNT'S Port, Sandman's Sherry, Bardward's Madeira, Ferrier Jennier, & Co.'s Champagne, Claret, &c., &c.

Martell and Hennessy's Brandy, De Kyper & Son, Holland Gin, Scheidam Gin in Cases, Jamaica Spirits, Scotch Whiskey, Canada Whiskey, London Porter, Edenboro' Ale in qts., pts., &c.

J. BLACKLOCK.

FISH.

NORTH Shore Herring, Loch fine Herrings, Salmon, Mackerel, Cod fish, and Digby Herrings, &c., &c.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville. 23rd Nov. 1848.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed from Mr. J. Turnbull's Premises, immediately opposite in the Shop belonging to

Mrs. LYONS,

where he intends carrying on the *Auction and Commission Business*, and will attend to Sales in the Country on

REASONABLE TERMS.

All those entrusting him with Goods on Commission, may depend on punctually making his Remittances, &c.

Sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Subscriber also wishes to intimate, that he has been appointed Agent of

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

of Mount Hope, (Rochester), for the Sale of

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES,

and requests all those wishing any description of Fruit or Ornamental Trees to leave their Orders with him, as early as possible, so as they can be forwarded together, early in the month of October. A descriptive Catalogue with prices, can be seen by applying to the Subscriber.

JOSEPH LEBERGE.
AUCTIONEER.

Belleville, 27th June, 1848.

TERMS OF ADMISSION

INTO THE

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR

UPPER CANADA:

Adopted 21st October, 1848, by the Board of Education for Upper Canada.

ORDERED—1. That the semi-annual Session of the Normal School shall commence on the fifteenth day of May, and the fifteenth day of November, of each year, [and if those days fall upon Sunday, the day following,] and continue for a period of *five months* each—to be concluded by a Public Examination, and followed by a vacation of one month.

2. That all candidates for admission into the School, must comply with the following conditions:—[1] They must be, at least, *sixteen* years of age; [2]—must produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman or minister of the religious persuasion with which they are connected; [3]—must be able to read and write intelligently, and be acquainted with the simple rules of Arithmetic; [4]—must sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to the profession of School-teaching, and that their object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify themselves better for the important duties of that profession. Other Students, not candidates for School-teaching, to be admitted without signing such a declaration of their intention to become Teachers, on paying the following fees:—For attendance at an entire course or Lectures and Instruction for one Session, £1 10s.; for attendance on the Lectures of either Master for an entire Session, £1.

3. Upon these conditions, candidates for School-teaching shall be admitted to all the advantages of the Institution without any charge, either for tuition, the use of the Library, or for the books which they may be required to use in the School.

4. The Teachers-in-training shall board and lodge in the city, in such houses and under such regulations as may, from time to time, be approved by the Council of Education.

5. A sum not exceeding *five Shillings* per week, towards defraying the expenses of Board and Lodging, shall be allowed for the present to Teachers-in-training requiring assistance, on condition that they will engage to remain for a period of not less than one Session in attendance at the Normal School.

6. All candidates for admission into the Normal School must present themselves during the *first week* of a session, otherwise they cannot be admitted.

7. All applications for admission to be made to the Rev. Dr. RYERSON, Chief Superintendent of Schools, Toronto.

8. Females as well as males, are admitted to, and instructed in, the Normal School.

By order of the Board.

J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Recording Clerk.

B.—The attendance during the last session was as follows, viz:—Males, 104; Females, 22.—Total 126.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 21st Oct. 1848.

LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. ALLANSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Belleville and its vicinity, that she will be prepared to receive young Ladies to Board and Educate, on the 18th of September.—Where every facility will be enjoyed, for acquiring a thorough, useful, and accomplished Education.

The Terms of Instruction in the English Language, Writing and Arithmetic, for

Boarders per annum,	£25	0	0
Day Scholars per quarter,	1	10	0
Children under ten,	1	0	0
Music, Legerian system,	1	10	0
Drawing,	1	10	0
French,	1	10	0
Use of Piano,	0	7	6

Each boarder to be provided with Bed, Bedding and Towels.

The terms to be paid quarterly and in advance.

A Quarter's notice required previous to the removal of a Pupil.

The most respectable references can be given.

Belleville, Front Street, near Lewis' Hotel.
August 31st, 1848.

BURLINGTON LADIES' ACADEMY.

THE Winter Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 5th day of October 1848. For Particular information, attention is invited to the Academy Circular, which may be obtained at the Book Store of JAMES HARRISON.

D. C. VANNORMAN,
Principal.

Hamilton, 10th Aug. 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting or giving credit in any way, or to any person whatever, on my account, without a written order from me, as I will pay no debts, otherwise contracted after this date.

THOMAS D. APPLEBY.

Belleville, Dec. 8th 1848.

NEW ERA!

Victoria House.

No. 3, HARDY'S STONE BUILDINGS,

NEXT DOOR TO THE SHIP CHANDLERY OF *CAPTAIN DONALDSON.*

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage received by him during the time he conducted the

CHECKERED HOTEL,

And with pleasure announces to the public generally, that he has taken the above Premises, pleasantly situated, directly opposite to John H. Greer & Co's splendid fire-proof Forwarding Establishment, and convenient to the American and Bay of Quinte Steamboat landing; also to the Ferry Boat landing.

Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may favor the house with a call.

THE TABLE

will be furnished with the best the Market affords, and with all the varieties of the season.

THE BAR

may be relied on for

CHOICE WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

The undersigned, in coming a second time before the public in his old calling, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

L. PHILLIPS.

Kingston, July 8th 1848, 3m.

THOMSONIAN MEDICINE,

PREPARED BY

A. P. SHERRIFF,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

At his Botanic Medicine Store, Princess Street, Kingston, Canada West.

Where may be had at all times, the following articles, with many other valuable preparations, neatly put up in Packages and bottles, labelled with plain directions for family use, together with most kinds of barks, roots, herbs, flowers, seeds, oils, gums, extracts, essences and perfumery. Also, a variety of books published on the Thomsonian practice of Medicine, glassware for putting up Medicine, and Syringes of all forms and sizes—all of which will be sold at the lowest rate Wholesale and Retail.

LOBELIA EMETIC.

This is not only the best, but also the safest Emetic ever given. It cleanses the Stomach, Equalizes the Circulation, Reduces Fever, and Inflammation, eases Pain, promotes a natural perspiration, Removes obstructions of every kind, and gives a healthy tone to the whole system.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC BITTERS.

This is one of the best Medicines known for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach, and throwing up food. They soon remove the faint languid and disagreeable feelings of those who are subject to weak digestion, by cleansing and strengthening the Stomach and bowels, exciting the appetite, and causing an increased circulation of the blood. They are also good for children troubled with worms, and for Liver Complaint. They are perfectly harmless, and may be taken at any time by young or old, sick or well, being nature's friend.

HOT DROPS.

These Drops are a sure cure for Cholera, Bowels, Cholic, Dysentery, and Faintness. They are also good to bathe with in all cases of external Swellings and Pains, Headache, Bruises, Sprains, Swelled Joints, Fresh Wounds, and Old Sores, as they will allay the inflammation, bring down swellings, ease pain, and produce a tendency to heal. They are also good for Saddle Bites, Galls or Botts in Horses.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

These Drops seldom fail to cure the most violent Tooth-ache in from five to ten minutes, by holding a few drops in the mouth for two or three minutes, or by filling the affected teeth with cotton wool thoroughly saturated with the same.

VEGETABLE COMPOSITION.

This is one of the best Family Medicines now in use, and may be used by young and old with perfect safety in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Head-ache, Pain in the Limbs, Stomach, Side or Bowels, Cold Hands and Feet, and Female Complaints, caused by cold.

CHOLERA SYRUP.

This Medicine can be depended on at all times to check the violent Vomiting and Purging, as cases of Cholera, Cholera-morbus, Relax, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. In all cases of Bowel Complaints attended with severe Griping Pains, it generally gives Relief in from ten to fifteen minutes. For Indigestion and throwing up food when the Stomach is weak, it never fails to give relief. It also gives speedy relief in Cramp in the Stomach, Shortness of breath, Pleurisy, Sick Headache, Palpitation the Heart, Faintness, Dizziness in the Head, Sea-sickness, and Nervous Affections. It is also good for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Ague, Pain in the Stomach Side, or Back, and is the best Preventive that can be taken against all malignant and infectious diseases.

HEAD-ACHE ORSTOMACH PILLS.

These Pills cleanse and strengthen the Stomach, regulate Head-ache, Promote Digestion, Purify the Blood, Reduce Pain and Inflamation good for Liver complaint, &c.

C. GARNESS, *Agent.*

Belleville, Oct 28th., 1848.

HEWLETT'S RESTORATIVE BALSAM.

A SAFE and Incacious cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera, and other Disorders of the Bowels in children, and grown Person, and which are now so prevalent. *Prices. 3d.*

For sale at Apothecaries Hall, Belleville.

THE CANADIN AGRICULTURIST,

A MONTHLY BURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, MECHANICAL AND GENERAL SCIENCE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE; Published by the Proprietors, WM. DOUGALL AND GEO. BUCKLAND, on the 1st of each month, at their Office, near the Sth-West corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Subscriptions may be paid, and edes of the paper obtained at Brewer & Co's., Steamers, 46 King Street.

☞ Subscription, *One Dollar* in advance. Advertisements 4d. a line each insertion.

☞ Societies, Club or local Agents ordering 12 copies & upards, will be supplied at 3s. 9d. per copy.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE PEOPLE'S LIBERARY

A

CYCLOPÆDIA

OF

Arts, Sciences, Histories, Biographie, Discoveries, and general Information.

DESIGNED AS A COMPLETE

BOOK OF REFERENCE,

BY J. M. A. ESTEY.

J. M. A. ESTEY & CHAS. T. POOLEY, } *Editors.*

The facilities which the cheap publication system affords for the advancement of letters and the general diffusion of knowledge, make it a one of the greatest improvements of the age.

And yet, notwithstanding the amount of valuable reading matter which it has placed within the means of every class of readers, there still remain some of the richest treasures of knowledge and valuable information, in the form of voluminous Encyclopædias, extensive Histories, &c., which are beyond the reach of those who have not the means of purchasing large libraries. Convinced therefore, of the great utility of such a work the publisher would respectfully announce to the public that he will commence a publication, of the above title and character, in a

CHEAP FORM,

at Oglensburgh, N. Y.

It will be issued in monthly parts, of sixty pages each, large octavo, printed on substantial paper, so that, when completed and bound, it will not be surpassed by any similar work extant.

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